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GERMANS PREPARE STRONG DEFENSES ON FRENCH COAST

Large-Scale British Landings On Continent Impossible, Says Brussels Paper

CONSTANT PATROL KEPT

Heavy Artillery Lined Up All Along Northern France to Ward Off Attack

Special to the Asahi

BERLIN, April 24.—Large-scale British landing on the continent of Europe will be absolutely impossible because of the strong defense preparations made by Germany on the northern French coast, said a military commentator in an article published in the Brussels Zeitung.

He pointed out that since 1940, Germany had placed large guns at important points along the Atlantic coast, and that by mobilizing experts and engineers who constructed the Siegfried line, fortresses were constructed. The writer describes the special features of such defense lines as follows:

1. Artillery positions: Heavy artillery is sufficient to defend the entire coast line. Along the coast, there are also guns mounted on railway cars for warding off enemy naval ships. Besides there are numerous medium and small guns to repulse the enemy's surprise attacks.

2. Defense Zone in interior: The entire coastal region, far into the interior, has been skilfully made into a strong defense zone. Cleverly camouflaged infantry forces are stationed here.

3. Mechanized Defense Lines: In case the enemy forces land, mechanized reinforcements will be immediately sent, while tank corps will move at an instant's notice.

4. Patrol: Vigilant patrol is maintained both on land and sea to make surprise attacks impossible. Patrol ships are operating day and night, charged with the duty of reporting the approach of enemy ships. Air forces are also on constant duty, making long distance patrolling flights.

Because of such defense measures, small enemy forces may succeed in landing, but any large-scale landing will be impossible, as numerous enemy transports will be instantly spotted by patrolling ships and planes.

Thus the second front will never be opened by the allies, because of the strong defense preparations made on the coast, states the commentator.

Big-Scale Bombing Planned

Special to the Asahi

ROME, April 25.—The allies are planning to make large-scale bombing of Germany when the supply of bombers arrives in Great Britain from the United States, it is learned from information reaching here from the United States and England.

Both Great Britain and the United States are eagerly propagating the report that the supply of airplanes to England by the United States is greatly increasing. It is reported by radio that 15 bombers daily are now being transported by air to England, and sometimes as many as 25 planes in one day. Such planes are crossing the Atlantic in 24 hours.

Those bombers crossing the Atlantic are also carrying full loads of medicines, vitamins, mails and documents, as well as men.

It is said that it is now being planned to send 5,475 bombers in this manner in one year.

There are many other planes sent by ships, and among such planes are those to be sent to East Asia, Chungking and the Soviet, it was reported.

BRAZIL ARRESTS JAPANESE

Residents in Sao Paulo Taken Into Custody

Domei

LISBON, April 25.—Many Japanese residents and pro-Japanese citizens were arrested today in Sao Paulo by authorities of the public procurators office under the pretext of rounding up fifth columnists, according to a report reaching here from Sao Paulo.

The report added that the arrests were made at an assembly of Japanese residents in Sao Paulo city.

Axis Nationals to Leave

The second group of Axis nationals in Bolivia who have been told to leave the country by the Bolivian Government will leave from Chile on an American ship, Arcadia, on May 6, it was reported by the Reuter's Agency, states Domei.

Deadly Accuracy of Japanese Bombardiers In Raid on Secret Tulagi Air Base Revealed

By a War Correspondent of Navy Press Section

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, April 25.—The deadly accuracy of the Japanese Naval bombers which destroyed the secret British advanced air base at Tulagi, in the Solomon Islands, on April 5 was clearly seen by this correspondent, who accompanied the squadron in the flight commander's plane.

At exactly 8 a.m., Tulagi, capital of the Solomon Group, was bombed by the Japanese Naval planes, pulverizing the enemy base and military establishment.

Our take-off was in the dead of night. With a deafening roar the bombers pulled themselves into the air from a certain base to head southward on a long-distance surprise raid with the important British base as our objective.

Winging our way through the tropical skies where the Southern Cross shone brightly, the bombers droned onward at such a high altitude that the cold chill of the early morning hours seemed to penetrate our very bones. When the rapid sunrise lightened the horizon the rugged tips of the mountain ranges on the Shortland Island could be seen directly below.

Presently the islands of the Solomon Archipelago came clearly into view when full daybreak revealed virgin timber-covered islands strung out one after another like a string of pearls, with here and there villages of the primitive native inhabitants visible from the air.

Tulagi, Solomon Island's leading city, impressed the correspondent with its extensive park and wide roads with neatly lined red tiled roofs of native dwellings plainly discernible. I could see what looked like barracks just below, but our objective was the important military establishment nearby.

Bombs seemed almost like things alive as they plummeted downward with deadly accuracy when our bombers commenced their attack. A direct hit! Black rolling clouds of smoke rose into the sky.

Not one anti-aircraft gun came into action, although we had expected a barrage. The skies above Tulagi belonged solely to the planes of the Imperial Navy.

Subsequently, the amphibian base came under heavy bombardment as the planes turned to wreak havoc on the important British air base.

After swinging low to reconnoiter and ascertain our results, the bombers resumed their formation to head for our base, every one returning after scoring heavy damage on the objective. From the chill air of the skies, and completely worn out from a thrilling raid, this correspondent set foot on soil once more to be smothered by the oppressive tropical heat, but the pilots and bombardiers alighted from their planes, without any sign of fatigue—another routine flight successfully accomplished.

RESEARCH AT LEMBANG OBSERVATORY CONTINUED

Best-Equipped Institute of Kind In Asia Now Under Japanese Protection

Research work at the Lembang Astronomical Observatory, one of the largest and best-equipped in the East, in the northern suburb of Bandoeng, is being continued under Japanese protection, according to a Nichi Nichi report from Bandoeng, states Domei.

Japanese Forces on March 7 occupied the observatory 1,300 meters above sea-level, which was established 1923 at a cost of 2,000,000 guilders.

The institution was not hit even by a single bomb fragment although Japanese planes bombed the Dutch forces on a highway running only 100 meters from the building, according to the Dutch director of the observatory.

MAYEDA PLEDGES TO KEEP ORDER IN BRITISH BORNEO

New Commander Arrives in Fukuoka En Route to New Post In Southern Pacific

Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshitame Mayeda, newly-appointed commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in British Borneo, arrived at the Gannosu airfield Saturday evening from Tokyo en route to his post and left for the Sakeya Hotel in Fukuoka.

Interviewed by the press, he said: "I had a glimpse of Borneo about two years ago and am not, therefore, a total stranger of Borneo. I will do everything in my power to discharge my duties in accord with existing conditions there.

"As the enemy practically was mopped up at the latter part of January, I will devote my attention to the maintenance of public peace and order, as well as to the development of natural resources."

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CHUNGKING RESTRICTS USE OF LIQUID FUEL

SAIGON, April 26.—Cut off from all petroleum supplies since the fall of Rangoon and the loss of the Burma road, the Chungking government placed new restrictions on the use of liquid fuel. According to a Chungking radio report, the control of liquid fuel was instituted in 1937, but the effort has been intensified until at present comparatively few vehicles are allowed to use imported gasoline.

In Chungking, where usually 1,000 passenger cars and station wagons traveled on widened streets, today there are only 200 operating, most of which are owned by important military and civil officers. Only those cars whose operations are permitted by the Government can obtain their quota of gasoline every month, the radio report added.

U.S. SEIZES PRIVATE SHIPPING CONCERNS

BUENOS AIRES, April 25.—It is reported here from Washington that the United States maritime commission, acting under emergency war regulations, took over 25 per cent of all private shipping concerns during the past week.

Well-informed circles declared that this will cause a situation which will have a disastrous effect on import and export trade.

Meanwhile, informed quarters predict that gasoline sales will be cut 70 per cent below normal for non-essential civilian motorists in the east, as well as in the Pacific Northwest.

FOREIGN TRADE LOSS HITS CHUNGKING FINANCES

SHANGHAI, April 25.—In an effort to check skyrocketing commodity prices, and to fill the national coffer which had been drained by the exigencies of the war and through the complete collapse of trade, the Chungking regime announced yesterday that it will float a gigantic war loan amounting to $100,000,000 U.S. Currency, it was reported here today.

The Chungking regime admitted that the collapse of trade has resulted in the cutting off of income derived from tariffs which had been one of its greatest sources of revenue. Chungking further indirectly admitted that public faith in its currency had been lost, by officially declaring that the redemption of the bonds will be made in American currency when they become due 10 years from now, the report said.

U.S. TAKES STOCK OF DRAFT FREE MEN

LISBON, April 25.—The United States ordered all male citizens between the ages of 45 and 65, in other words, those who did not come under the selective service draft, to register immediately with the authorities, reports reaching here from Washington disclosed.

The report added that President Roosevelt will also register on Monday morning.

CAUCASIAN BASES, REAR SOVIET LINES ATTACKED BY REICH

Axis Bombers Blast Exeter as Reprisal for England's Raid On Northern Germany

BRITISH SHIP LOSSES HUGE

Berlin Announces Perfection of Transportation System to Eastern Front

Domei

BERLIN, April 25.—German aircraft yesterday carried out effective bombing attacks against Soviet harbor facilities on the Caucasian Coast and the Sea of Azov, as well as rear communication lines, the High Command announced today.

In the course of an attack on Murmansk announced previously, German pursuit planes have shot down 18 enemy aircraft, including 17 Hurricanes, in fierce air combats, the communique said.

Referring to the battle in the Mediterranean, the communique said that Axis aircraft continued day and night air attacks against the island of Malta, scoring many direct hits with heavy caliber bombs and causing further extensive damages.

In the English Channel, light escort vessels of the German Navy engaged British destroyers and motor torpedo-boats last Thursday night, damaging one destroyer by short-range fire and forcing the enemy to break off the fight, the communique said.

German pursuit planes were said to have shot down eight British machines yesterday over the Channel, while other German fighter planes reportedly machine-gunned and bombed factories and supply dumps in southern England.

In reprisal for the repeated British air attacks on German towns, German bombers blasted Exeter, in southern England, the communique said.

British bombers were admitted to have attacked last night residential districts at Rostock, in northern Germany, causing some civilian casualties and destroying a number of houses, monuments and public welfare institutions.

550,000 Tons of Ships Sunk

The German High Command further announced that the German Navy and Luftwaffe sank a total of approximately 550,000 tons of enemy ships, 88 vessels including 13 oil tankers, since April 1 to date.

The announcement added that of the total, 194,000 tons were sunk in waters close to the British Isles, the Mediterranean and the Arctic during last week, while 166,000 tons were sent to the bottom off the eastern coast of the United States and in the Caribbean Sea.

The activities of German submarines now cover 6,000 kilometers from the Arctic to the Caribbean Sea, the German communique disclosed.

Agra Sunk

The Agra, a 17,000-ton Swedish vessel, was torpedoed and sunk on April 20 off the eastern coast of Africa, according to the Aftonbladet, a leading Swedish paper in Stockholm.

The journal further disclosed that 33 members of the crew had been rescued and taken to Bermuda Island, while the captain and six others are believed to have lost their lives.

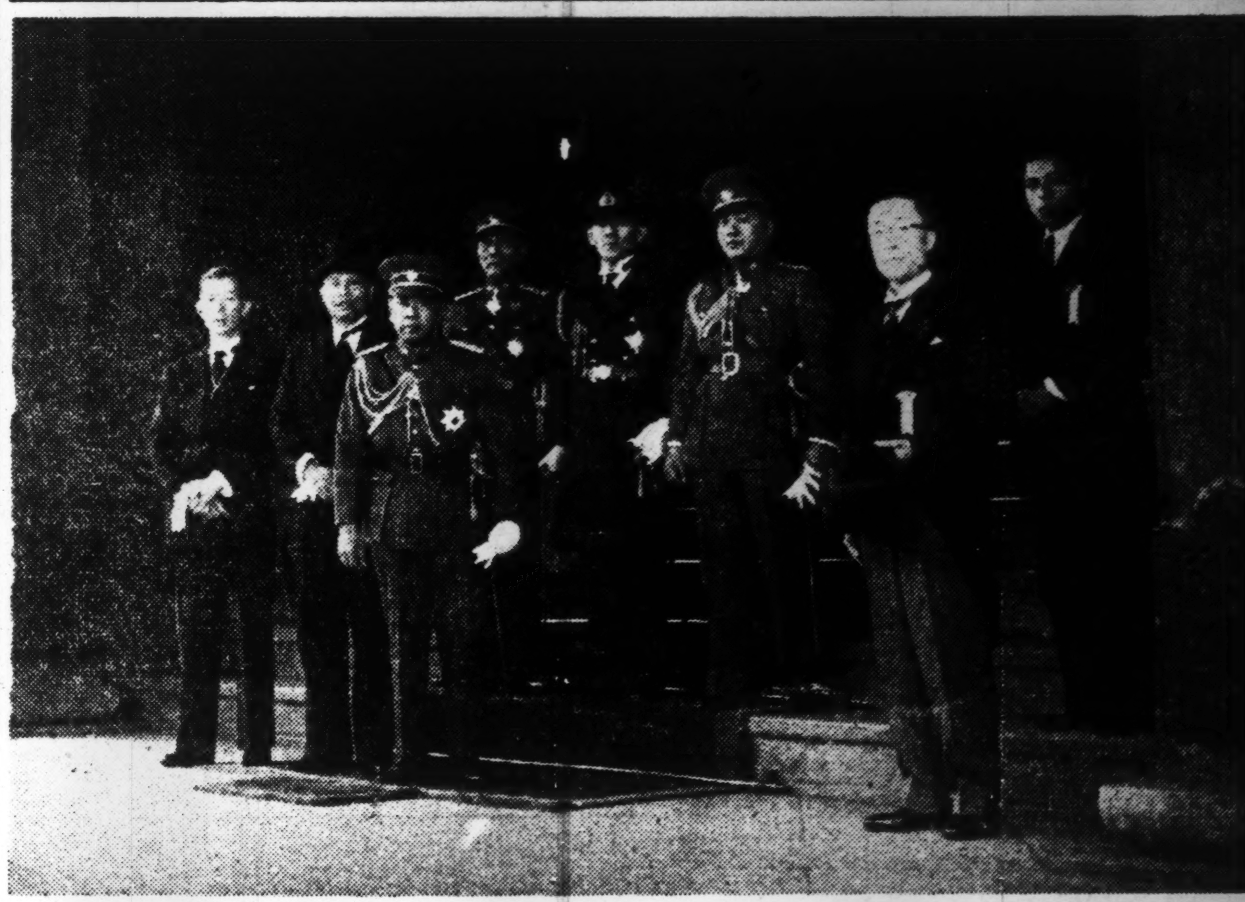
Lull Before Storm

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (Special).—The comparative calm which marked the 44th week of the German-Soviet war was interpreted by most of the observers here as a lull before the storm when both sides would suddenly hurl themselves against each other in a crucial struggle for the final decision. These observers expressed the belief that when the spring offensive finally gets under way, a struggle will be witnessed in which the Soviet will enjoy superiority in men, but will be forced to concede the edge to the Germans who have the superiority of arms and equipment.

While the Soviets have been daily announcing the arrival on the front of hundreds of thousands of men from Siberia, the Urals, and even Central Asia, on the other hand, the German High Command has announced the solving of the difficult transportation problem. The transportation of supplies is an important one as it necessitates the transfer of enormous quantities of materials, arms and munitions needed by an army engaged in a major campeign far from its main supply base, these observers declared.

In this sense the Germans have a decided advantage, they continued, for they have recently announced the development of air transports, indicating that the new types of planes which are now in service are capable of transporting not only men, arms, foodstuffs and munitions, but also field guns and anti-aircraft batteries and even caterpillar tractors.

Thai Dignitaries Visit Imperial Palace



H.E. Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphayunha Sena and other members of the Thai Congratulation Mission, who arrived in Tokyo Saturday afternoon, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 11 a.m. Sunday morning, and signed the Court Register to express their respect to the Throne. Leaving the Imperial Palace, the party visited the Omiya Palace and the residences of Princes of the Blood to pay their respects. They returned to the Imperial Hotel at 12:10 p.m. The members of the Thai Congratulation Mission left the Imperial Hotel at 1:30 p.m. Sunday to visit the Meiji Shrine. After paying their respects to the spirit of the Emperor Meiji who built modern Japan, the party went to Kudan and prayed at the Yasukuni Shrine for the spirits of the Japanese war heroes who sacrificed their lives so nobly and willingly in order that a new order in East Asia could be established. The members of the mission are seen above with Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol in the foreground. The photograph was taken at the Eastern Entrance of the Imperial Palace.

AMERICA SUFFERING FROM OIL SHORTAGE

Activities of German U-Boats Prevent Inter-Coastal Transportation of Vital Product

DEPLORABLE SITUATION

Eastern Seaboard Has to Be Satisfied With 80% Reduction

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 24.—The United States is faced with a severe oil shortage in the eastern coast due to a scarcity of oil tankers as a result of the activities of German submarines, it was pointed out by the New York Times last Thursday.

The paper said with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the United States has been faced with the necessity of supplying oil to the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, but owing to the activities of German submarines the distribution of oil within the United States has become very difficult.

The Maritime Commission, immediately after the Japanese attack against Pearl Harbor, issued instructions for the transfer of 40 oil tankers from the Eastern Coast to the Western Coast, but conditions since then are making imperative the transfer of further oil tankers to the western coast, the New York Times pointed out.

At the end of last year America chartered 80 tankers to Britain, the paper continued, and although one half of the tankers came back to America, the other half has not returned yet owing to the activities of German submarines, the paper disclosed.

On the other hand, in order to increase production the United States is in need of more fuel, as during the whole of last year America consumed 555,000,000 barrels in the eastern coast alone. Of these, 200,000,000 barrels were gasoline, but this year more oil is required in this section, the New York Times said.

In spite of the fact that two new pipe lines were constructed recently in the southwestern states, not more than 10,000,000 barrels a month can be transported, which is only 20 per cent of the consumption in the eastern coast, and the only available measure now to cope with the deplorable situation is to send oil by boat through the Mississippi, the Ohio to Pittsburg and thence on oil trucks to the Atlantic. Through this method it is expected that 200,000,000 barrels of both crude and refined oil can be sent to the Atlantic coast during the whole of this year. In addition, a small quantity of oil may be sent to the other points on the Atlantic coast via Pennsylvania and West Virginia, thence by oil tankers, the paper pointed out.

In these circumstances, Harold I. Ickes, Oil Administrator, recently announced that the Government would be compelled to send oil in the future by boat and oil trucks to those states where oil was supplied by tankers in the past, and for this reason the transportation of oil from the western coast to the eastern coast still remains unsolved, the paper concluded.

Eagerness of Voters To Assist Government Seen in Remote Areas

Public interest in the general election of the members of the House of Representatives is proved by the remarkable results obtained in those remote districts where polling has been under way since April 24, six days ahead of Election Day, April 30, because of the time required to bring the polling boxes to the counting places. In the third district, Kagoshima Prefecture, where the total number of voters is 16,925, the actual number who voted reached 15,421, showing only 8.9 per cent of absentees. In the fifth district, Tokyo Prefecture, or Oshima Islands, voters numbered 1,964 out of a total of 2,350 franchise holders, the absentees constituting 16.8 per cent. This result was much better than that at the previous general election held in 1937. These results, though of only limited remote districts, indicate the eagerness of the franchise holders to cast their votes as speedily as possible in order to cooperate with the Government.

PLANS COMPLETED FOR IMPORTING RICE

Agriculture Ministry Official Claims Excellent Crop Seen In F.I.C., Thailand

The Japanese people can rest assured as to rice supply since all arrangements have been made to import a sufficient quantity of rice from French Indo-China and Thailand, it was revealed by Mototake Yukawa, chief of the Foodstuff Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry on his arrival Saturday afternoon at Taihoku en route to Tokyo, the Asahi reports from the Formosan capital.

Mr. Yukawa had been engaged in negotiations with the Thai and French Indo-China authorities for importing rice.

He revealed that a good rice-crop is expected this year in the two countries, adding that arrangements have been completed for transporting a sufficient quantity of rice to Japan, the Asahi report added.

Want to Cooperate

Writing from Bangkok, a correspondent of the Yomiuri tells of the great hopes entertained among the Thailanders for the realization of a Greater Thailand in cooperation with Japan, on the strength of the alliance signed between the two countries and the glorious war achievements scored by the Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions.

Indicating the remarkably brightened features of Thailand at this auspicious moment when a Thai Congratulation Mission is visiting Japan, the correspondent gives a pen-picture of his observations of present-day Thailand. His article follows:

"Recently while I was resting in the shade of a coconut tree, a Thai

(Continued on Page 2)

SUPERIOR WEAPONS TO DECIDE VICTORY

Race in Development of Arms Essence of Second World War, Says Tada

JAPANESE GUNS GOOD

Imperial Army Uses New Type Howitzers in Successful Field Operations

The basic requirement for a victorious nation in modern war is the possession of highly-developed, superior weapons, Lieutenant-General Dr. Reikichi Tada told the press at the War Office Saturday.

The prediction of military experts that a second world war would be a battle of machineries and the employment of many types of weapons has been proven to be true in the European and southwestern Pacific battle-fronts, declared the ordnance expert. On the subject of "The War of Greater East Asia and Arms," Lieutenant-General Tada made the following comments:

Arms, generally speaking, mean fighting instruments, but in a broader sense they include machineries of many categories. There are many arms which are not used directly in fighting but which play the roles of "eyes" and "ears" of other weapons which can be said to be the "muscles" and "bones" of warfare. Instruments used by fifth-columnists and spies, such as devices for secret communication, bringing to light invisible ink and the fuses of time-bombs, are another kind of weapons. The unparalleled victory at Pearl Harbor in the early stage of the war was not gained by mere chance, but it came from the complete preparatory activities which the Navy had undertaken before the outbreak of hostilities.

The Japanese Army and the Navy lay the greatest importance upon the organic formation of military units, and these utilize various types of arms in modern warfare. Following long years of strenuous efforts in improving the organic formation of unit weapons, today even the infantry is equipped with arms used on an organic basis. The Imperial Army in the Malay campaign successfully swept away the enemy troops from the peninsula through its efficient use of unit arms, and it appears that the American troops in the Philippines have displayed a similar strength of the organic system to a considerable extent.

The Americans abandoned the greater part of Luzon Island much earlier than had been expected but they held their positions in Bataan Peninsula for three months, while the British, carrying out unskilful field operations on the mainland of Malaya, were forced to surrender to the Japanese after only a short period of resistance. The Japanese say that "Big body, little wit" is the most suitable term to describe the British activities on the Malay front.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the big-warship and big-gun principle had been given

(Continued on Page 2)

HEAVY RAIDS MADE ON PORT MORESBY BY JAPANESE UNITS

Numerous Japanese Vessels, Flying Rising Sun Flags, Enter Iloilo Harbor

FILIPINOS RECEIVE AID

Medical Supplies, Food Given to Inhabitants of Philippines By Army Authorities

Domei

LISBON, April 25.—Japanese warplanes yesterday again made spirited raids upon Port Moresby, New Guinea, it was officially announced by the headquarters of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, according to a report from Melbourne.

Japanese Ships Enter Iloilo

Domei

ILOILO, April 26.—With large mines and sunken boats cleared of this port, Japanese vessels flying Rising Sun flags yesterday began entering the local harbor one after another, welcomed by Japanese Army and Navy officers and men.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of Japanese Army and Naval Forces, large mines which had been laid by the enemy near the mouth of the river all have been disposed of while boats loaded with sugar which had been sunk when the enemy fled were removed within 10 days after the Japanese onslaughts upon Panay Island were launched.

Aid Given Filipinos

Domei

MANILA, April 25.—Japanese military authorities here are making all efforts for the relief of Filipinos who are returning to their homes from the mountainous regions of Bataan Peninsula where they had taken shelter.

The Japanese authorities have arranged to supply these Filipino refugees with rice and other daily necessities. Simultaneously, arrangements also were made to furnish the sick and injured with medical care, physicians and nurses of the Philippines Red Cross Society having mobilized for this purpose.

These Filipinos deceived by United States propaganda had taken refuge in the mountains before the entry of Japanese troops into the Bataan Peninsula and since then they have been in a distressed condition. However, these refugees are realizing the true Japanese intention and are successively returning to their homes. Several tens of thousands reportedly already have returned.

PLEBISCITE IN CANADA WILL BE HELD TODAY

To Decide Whether or Not to Send Troops to Foreign Countries

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, April 24.—The Canadian Government announced today that a plebiscite will be held on April 27 to decide whether recruited soldiers would be dispatched abroad or not, it is reported from Ottawa.

Premier Mackenzie King promised when he was appointed to his present post in 1935, that he would not force the dispatch of soldiers to foreign lands. It is because of his public promise that the coming plebiscite is to be held

The Canadian population comprises 50 per cent of British, but the French total about 30 per cent. The French population in Eastern Canada is criticizing the Premier's attitude and saying that such a plebiscite is only a trick to send troops abroad.

GENERAL SUN IN TSINAN

Former Commander of Chungking Army to Make Radio Address

General Sun Liang-cheng, former commander of Chungking's guerilla army in the East-Hopei and Chahar area, who joined the National Government of China last Wednesday together with his 25,000 troops, arrived on Saturday at Tsinan, Shantung Province, according to a special dispatch from Tsinan to the Asahi, states Domei.

General Sun is scheduled to make tonight his first radiocast since his adherence to President Wang Ching-wei's peace movement, the report adds.

Letters Received in Berne

Domei

BERNE, April 25.—The first letters from Japan since the resumption of the trans-Siberian route arrived today, bringing joy to the handful of Japanese residents here who had received no mail from home for six months.

POET URGES INDIANS TO CUT BRITISH LINK

Must Rise and Break Off Chain Of Thraldom, Says Yone Noguchi

Asserting that the edifice of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Orbit cannot be perfected without Indian culture, Yone Noguchi, a Japanese poet of world fame, calls upon the Indian people to rise up and break off the British chain of thraldom, in an article entitled "Message to the Indian People" contributed to the April number of the Bungei Shunju or Literary Review. Poet Noguchi's article translated by Domei, follows:

"General Douglas MacArthur escaped from the Bataan Peninsula. He fled from the battlefield, leaving behind at a most critical moment his men, most of them Filipinos, whom he mercilessly immolated to the Moloch of the Battle of Bataan, while the American soldiers were enjoying rich meals and dancing in a deep underground basin. But the United States treated this coward as a hero. What a hero!

"In Japan, a commander shares a common fate with his officers and men, dies with them at the front and in many cases gives up his life to save his men.

"Perhaps my Indian friends may have heard of the nine heroes of the Japanese Special Attack Flotilla who sought glory in death at Pearl Harbor. These brave men reached the pinnacle of that human greatness which seeks glory in death; these nine men who were in the flower of youth willingly gave up their lives for the high ideal of liberating Asia from the clutches of British claws.

Huge Difference

"My Indian friends, compare General Douglas MacArthur with these nine courageous men and see the difference for yourselves.

"Japan is not fighting for her own good only. Japan is fighting for the purpose of driving out Anglo-American imperialism from the domain of East Asia, for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in which all the countries within the orbit will prosper together. That is the reason Japan is urging India to rise up to break off the British chain of enslavery.

"Both Britain and the United States attempted to strangle Japan by means of the ABCD chain, and Japan rose to her feet in all her fury. The ABCD camp is now about to be crushed to pieces, and its century-old invasion of East Asia is now about to be ended once and for all.

"To India, Britain is an armed robber ensconced in the house of India; there is no word which can sufficiently describe the untold exploitation and oppression which Britain has dared to exercise in India. For 300 years Britain enslaved India; instead of giving houses to the poor Indian people Britain constructed concrete roads in India and ordered the Indians to sleep on them; depriving them of food, the British Government is allowing an annual stipend equal to ¥300,000 to the Viceroy.

"Goaded by her sense of superiority complex, Britain has been committing all conceivable injustices to other peoples of East Asia. The Dutch imitated Britain in Java, and America in the Philippines. These insatiable vultures never came to East Asia for the love of East Asia but out of the selfish motive of feathering their own nests, using threats and deception as their weapon.

Miserable Default

"This is the very reason why, in times of peace they paralyzed the inhabitants of East Asia, and in times of war they defaulted at the expense of the Asiatics, as was seen in the battle of the Philippines, on the Malayan front and in Java, where they relentlessly drove unwilling inhabitants to the holocaust.

"Britain is now trying to make of you, Indian people, her stalking-horse. With the lessons of the War of Greater East Asia before you, are you still willing to become Britain's stalking-horse despite the fact that Britain sucked your blood during the past 300 years? Are you going to side with Britain—the arch-enemy of Indian independence—against Japan, or are you going to join us to regain your rightful independence and to pull your weight in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for the good of all Asiatics?

"Remember, my Indian friends, Japan, who has declared her aid for your independence, has now entrenched her army in Burma, your next door neighbor, and she is extending her mastery of the sea from the Indian Ocean to the Gulf of Bengal. Conduct your national policy with your eyes wide open to this most solemn reality."

Andon Described

Andon are lights used in illuminating rooms, side-streets etc. Some are round and others square. The frames are made of wood, iron or brass and are pasted around with strong Japanese paper, the top and bottom being left open.

The andon are lighted with rapeseed oil, and rush-weed wicks and give out a faint but pleasant light. They may still be seen at certain shrine festivals but with the introduction of kerosene oil lamps and electricity, the use of andon has been almost abandoned.

Leaves for Taiwan

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, who was visiting Tokyo, left for Taiwan, leaving the capital at 9:25 p.m. Sunday.

Huge Crowds Worship at Kudan

Huge crowds are daily flocking to Kudan, site of the Yasukuni Shrine, where the Extraordinary Grand Spring Festival is now being observed, to worship the souls of the gallant war heroes enshrined there. Favored by glorious spring weather Sunday, the third day of the Festival, an unusually large crowd of worshippers paid tribute to the spirits of the men of Japan's fighting forces who have so willingly laid down their lives for the nation's cause.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Tokyo Welcomes Thailand Envoys

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynah Sena, former Premier of Thailand, accompanied by a suite of distinguished officials, arrived in Japan last week on a mission of congratulation in connection with the recent conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

Arriving Wednesday at Fukuoka by air, the members of the mission were given a reception by the local dignitaries. The members of the mission then went to the hotsprings resort of Beppu, then entrained at Shimonoseki the next morning for Tokyo where they arrived Saturday afternoon.

At the nation's capital, where the visitors will be official guests of the State, they are to be treated to a round of festivities lasting until May 7. Audiences by His Majesty the Emperor and Her Majesty the Empress, visits to the residences of the various Princes and Princesses of the Blood, visits to the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines, dinners by Premier General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, a grand military review, visits to the Yokosuka Naval Station, inspection of various industrial establishments, receptions by various civic and religious organizations, as well as lighter entertainment have been planned for the guests.

Members of the mission, besides Lieutenant-General Phahol, include His Highness Prince Mom Chao Viwat, Minister of Justice Captain T. Thamrong-Navaswat, and eight others.

Japan-Thailand Reach Yen-Baht Agreement

On the eve of the arrival of the Thai Mission of Congratulation, the Foreign Office announced the successful completion of negotiations for a new exchange rate between the yen and the baht. The negotiations, started in Bangkok last January, received an impetus when Thai Minister Without Portfolio Nai Vanich Pananada came to Tokyo ahead of the Mission of Congratulation to carry on the discussions. Finally at 10 p.m. last Tuesday, the Thai representative and the Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Haruhiko Nishi placed their initials on the completed accord.

The new agreement sets the rate of exchange between the yen and the baht at parity in contrast to the old rate of ¥155.70 to Baht 100. The new arrangement, which had been predicted for some time, was generally hailed as a wise measure which would complete Thailand's emancipation from Anglo-American financial control based on the linkage of the baht with the dollar-sterling bloc. Trade between Japan and Thailand was expected to be increased vastly as the result.

A temporary change in the price level in Thailand, which some quarters feared, will be adequately offset by a proper adjustment of prices for the commodities which Japan will purchase in Thailand, the authorities explained.

Yasukuni Festival Honors War Dead

The souls of the 15,017 soldiers who lost their lives in the China Affair and in the battle of Nomonhan on the Soviet border were enshrined at the Extraordinary Grand Festival of Yasukuni Shrine last week. The highlight of the week-long ceremonies took place last Saturday when His Majesty the Emperor and Her Majesty the Empress graciously honored the Shrine with Their presence to offer Their worship to the newly apotheosized heroes.

After the preliminary rites of purification, the ceremony reached its climax last Thursday night when amidst the flare of torches the ark containing the name tablets of the deceased was conveyed to the Inner Sanctuary of the Shrine. The transfer of the tablets from the ark to the Inner Sanctuary signified the actual enshrinement. More than 30,000 relatives of the honored heroes, gathered for the occasion from all parts of the Empire, knelt in the Shrine compound to witness the impressive service.

Later in the week additional rites were held as prominent officials, detachments of the Army and Navy, and members of the bereaved families worshipped at the Shrine.

Army Mops Up Panay and Cebu

Japanese Forces which landed on the islands of Panay and Cebu soon after the capture of Bataan Peninsula continued their mopping up operations last week. With all key points on the coast in the hands of the Japanese, Panay was already virtually under complete control.

Two-thirds of the city of Iloilo were systematically razed by the American troops before they fled from the city, it was reported.

Meanwhile, further check on the number of prisoners taken by the Japanese at Bataan revealed that the total may pass 70,000.

Japan Bombs Three China Air Bases

Japanese Naval Air Force Units carried out a three day aerial bombardment of Chuchow, Lishui, and Yushan last week, the Information Section of the Japanese Fleet in China waters announced. In close cooperation with Army Units, the naval planes destroyed the air base facilities at these three points without any loss to the Japanese side, it was reported.

Three Promoted in War Office Shift

In a routine promotion, Lieutenant-General Akira Muto, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, was appointed last week to an important position at the front. His place will be taken by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the same Bureau. Colonel Joichiro Sanada, Chief of the Army Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Bureau, will take Major-General Sato's place.

Java Hails Rapid Recovery From War

News of rapid reconstruction work in Java came from many sources last week. From Eastern Java it was reported that 14 local officials, including the commissioner and the district heads, all of whom are pure-blooded Indonesians, met with the Japanese Army authorities at Batavia to cooperate in setting up a local administrative system. It was agreed that all of the lands will be publicly owned, emancipating the Indonesian inhabitants from the exploitation of the former Dutch and Chinese landlords.

From Central Java it was reported that the Indonesian governors of 41 provinces of Central Java met last week at Surabaya to pledge themselves to undertake the administration of their respective districts under Japanese authority.

With some public schools in Java already in session since April 1, practically all of the 13,000 primary schools in the country are expected to re-open by April 29. The special schools exclusively for the Dutch and the Chinese will however remain closed.

Dutch Officials Arrested for Plot

Charged with engaging in subversive activities, all former Dutch public officials in the 10 eastern provinces of Java were arrested and imprisoned last week. The Japanese Army had heretofore not only allowed these officials freedom of movement but had even respected their official capacity. Taking advantage of their unusual liberty, they were discovered to have been conspiring against the Japanese, going so far as to organize a secret society in the city of Malang. The arrests were solely for the purpose of suppressing rebellious activities which threatened to disturb public peace and order, announced the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Java.

Japan-Europe Route Now Re-Opened to Use

Transportation facilities between Japan and the countries of Europe, severed since the outbreak of the German-Soviet hostilities 10 months ago, were re-opened last week as the Soviet Government granted transit visas to numerous Japanese to return home by way of Siberia.

Among those already en route or about to start are Yoshio Ando, counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Rome, other Japanese officials at Rome and Sofia, Japanese teachers and students in Berlin and Budapest, and several business men including Hideo Shimada, head of the Federation of Cooperative Associations.

BRITAIN'S POSITION IN WORLD CRITICAL

Lord Amery Believes Next Few Weeks Will Be More Fateful Than Any Since Dunkirk

Domei

LISBON, April 25.—The next few weeks will be more fateful for the future of the world than any since Dunkirk, L.S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, stated at the annual meeting of the Birmingham Unionist Association last night.

"They will decide whether our main energy will bring the war to an end or whether further years of uphill struggle lie before the British people," Mr. Amery asserted.

He declared that the loss of Malaya did not come from the lack of loyalty of its people or because of incompetence or want of sympathy on the part of British administrators but from the failure at home to honor the obligations for its defense which had been placed under British trusteeship.

Turning to the Indian question, Mr. Amery said that Sir Stafford Cripps went out to prove beyond all doubt the sincerity of Britain's intention with regard to India's future independence.

Mr. Amery asserted that no other nation or empire would have made such an offer and that its rejection has not in any way weakened the British resolve that India shall yet find its honored place as a free and an equal member in the British commonwealth.

Paying tribute to the gallantry of the Indians on many a field of battle, he concluded, there is no doubt that the Indians will fight with equal valor in defense of India itself if need should come.

Past Week Reviewed

The fact that both Spain and Portugal, two outstanding countries of the Latin group in Europe, have manifested their intention to collaborate positively with Germany and Italy will accelerate the wholesale collapse of Anglo-American influences and the establishment of a new order in the world, competent political observers here declared on Saturday, reviewing world political events during the past week, states Domei.

Riots taking place successively in Iran, Iraq, and Arabia following the manifestation of the anti-British attitude by the Muslim League of India and the formation of a new French Cabinet by Pierre Laval made the situation in Europe all the more favorable for the Axis Powers, they pointed out.

Concerning the conclusion of the Japanese-Thai exchange agreement, they opined that not only will it promote further the trade relations between the two nations but that it actually has laid the foundation for the establishment of a new Greater East Asia economy for the co-prosperity of all nations in the sphere.

Plans Completed For Importing Rice

(Continued From Page 1)

soldier approached and handed me a strip of paper on which was written 'Nippon Thai Tatakai Banzai' (Hurrah for the War Japan and Thailand is fighting). I soon afterward met another Thai soldier who handed me a similar message and by the time I reached the Thailand border, my pockets were full of these greetings. This is evidence that the Thai soldiers, even while at the front, devote their spare time to the study of Japanese.

"I recall hearing Premier Luang Pibul declare emphatically at a recent session of the Thai Parliament that nobody need worry in the least about the rice harvest—'everybody is assured of plenty of rice,' the Premier stressed.

"As a matter of fact, I saw field after field of promising young plants in the Delta regions, and was told that a bumper crop was expected for the current year.

"Thailand has rich deposits of tin, iron, zinc and copper, while rubber and teak are plentiful. Here and there I came across a large number of voluntary workers, who are ever ready to offer their labor.

"On the walls of restaurants, clubs and tea rooms, are seen posters issued by the Finance Ministry bearing the words 'Develop Natural Resources,' and booklets entitled 'War and Resources' are selling like hot cakes.

Shipyards Busy

"In the shipbuilding yards, the sound of hammers are heard day and night. Freighters are being built, reconstructed and repaired with all possible speed. These vessels, when completed or repaired, will set sail for Malaya, China, Java and Burma with Japanese trade forming the center of the local business.

"With Premier Pibul assuming the chairmanship of the Special Committee for the Industrial Development and the Government policy substantiated for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is particularly interesting to note that the Thailanders are now alive to the importance of scientific researches. Incidentally, it deserves special notice that the local industries, such as cement, match, paper and cotton spinning mills are all being modernized, this displacing the handicraft hitherto employed in Thailand under the yoke of the British colonization.

"Chinese merchants residing in Thailand, totaling approximately 2,500,000, are now pleased with the brighter aspects of their trade. Entrusted with President Wang's personal command, Chang Yung-fu took the initiative of a mission to Thailand in the capacity of a representative of the National Government of China, and he made a round of calls on the local Chinese.

Chinese Are Pro-Wang

"As a result of his energetic negotiations with influential Chinese merchants in Thailand, he was pleasantly surprised to receive a donation of an unexpectedly large sum of money made out to the National Government of China for its State defense funds.

"All this was due to the report made by a local paper run by the National Government of China, emphasizing the commercial morals held in esteem by Japan, Thailand and the National Government of China, the trio forming an inseparable body of commercial organizations. The local Chinese merchants are now fully awakened to their past folly of remitting to Chiang Government huge sums of money, amounting from ¥2,500,000 to ¥3,000,000 a year, which they had earned on their far-flung net of commercial campaigns at the cost of the Thailanders.

"Ordinances have been successively promulgated to the effect that Government officials wearing no upper garments shall be discharged forthwith, and that indecently dressed people shall be forbidden passage on trains. Thanks to these rules now put in practice, I find Government officials all wearing neat uniforms. It is gratifying to note that the traditionally sad faces of Thailanders are no more to be seen anywhere.

"There is a marked restoration of peace and order in Thailand, and relief measures have been taken up at places blindly bombed by British planes. Sanitary establishments are being built up one after another, including medical colleges, hospitals and pharmaceutical mills. Doctors are ready to offer their services. On the other hand, the authorities' control of people's daily necessities is smoothly enforced, there being no need of shoppers to form queues to buy their daily requirements.

"The only places overcrowded are the movie houses. All are anxious to see the activities of the Japanese troops at the front. Toward the end of shows are invariably shown pictures of the Thai King and its premier, at which the audience rises and sings the 'Song of Thai Construction'"

New Pursuit Plane, Fastest in World, Built by Germany

Domei

BERLIN, April 25.—The world's fastest pursuit plane, known as the FW-190, has been added to the German air arm and now is being constructed by the Focke-Wolfe Aircraft Company for the battle against Britain, it was announced here today. Photographs of the new aircraft show that it is similar to the famous Messerschmitt fighter plane except that the body is slightly more rounded. A special feature of the plane is the shortened cylinder heads in the engine making possible a shorter stroke and increased speed. Armament of the plane includes light automatic cannon besides machine guns.

First Horse Races Held

Domei

HONGKONG, April 25.—The first horse races to be held in New Hongkong were started today in the presence of over 10,000 Chinese as well as Japanese spectators, including Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong. The races also will be held tomorrow.

Lieutenant-General Isogai, in an opening address, stressed the need of encouraging the event as a healthy recreation for Hongkong citizens.

Different Kinds of Crests

Family crests are usually in the form of flowers, leaves, birds, animals, insects and fancy ideographs. In feudal days, the crests were used on the banners carried out in the battlefield and on the tent curtains of the army.

Today every family has a crest which is stamped on the haori, kimono, lanterns, furoshiki, curtains, etc. Cities, clubs and large private commercial houses also have their crests. The crest of the Imperial Family is the sixteen pedalled chrysanthemum.

Requisition Order Issued

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, April 25.—The Indian Government issued a new regulation authorizing it to commandeer any property in case of necessity for national defense, it is reported by Reuter's Agency from New Delhi.

BLOCKADING OF U.S. DECLARED POSSIBLE

Economic Strangulation of America Facilitated by Capture of Wake Island

With the fall of Wake Island and the activities of German submarines in the Caribbean Sea and off the eastern coast of the North American continent, the blockade of the United States is by no means a mere dream, says Tadashi Saito, a well-known international commentator, in an article contributed to the "Jitsugyo no Nippon" or Business Japan, according to Domei.

Pointing out that the North and the South American continents completely are isolated except for the Panama Canal, Saito declares that out of the 14 materials reported by the United States Tariff Commission in 1940 to be absolutely necessary for the national defense of the United States, America has to depend on the South American countries for the supply of nine items.

He writes: "Of these indispensable war materials, magnesium, quartz and chrome of Brazil are shipped to the United States over the Caribbean Sea, while antimony of Bolivia and Peru is sent to it through the Panama Canal. Mica is also shipped from Brazil and Argentina over the Caribbean Sea and also from Peru and Bolivia through the Panama Canal.

"As a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the United States has been deprived of the Asiatic sources of supply of seven items, namely, tungsten, tin, Manila hemp, coconut oil and others. From now on, the United States will have to look to the South American countries for the supply of these materials in addition to the five items already mentioned, making a total of nine items.

"Out of the 14 indispensable materials, there is no hope for the United States of getting supplies of quinine, rubber and silk which are the special products of Asia. There are du Prene and Nylon in America to replace rubber and silk but these ersatz are much too poor in both quality and quantity available.

"In the event the trade route in the Pacific and the Caribbean Sea is bottlenecked, America will be deprived of the sources of supply of 12 essential war materials, the only remaining war materials available for the United States being nickel from Canada and mercury from Mexico.

"Leaving aside the possibility and the danger of the Axis Powers establishing air or naval bases in Curacao or Trinidad, one can clearly see from the above what a tight spot the United States will be in, in case its oversea trade routes are interrupted by the joint action of the Axis Powers. The delicate international situations over the Iberian Peninsula, in Africa and in the Atlantic apparently are clearing the decks for the mastery of the Caribbean Sea by the Axis Powers, and the blockade of the North American continent is by no means a distant dream," the writer concluded.

Superior Weapons To Decide Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

much importance by many countries. At the Naval Disarmament Conferences at Washington and London, the advantages of large warships equipped with big guns were emphasized, and on the basis of this view the standard of the shipbuilding restriction ratio was decided.

Development of Unit Arms

The size of airplanes is continuing to grow, but there is now a tendency for the types of warships to be smaller. These trends attempt to improve the organic formation of unit arms to a greater degree. At the early stage of the European war it was rumored that Germany was using 100-ton and 200-ton tanks, but it was later learned that the largest type of German tanks was only 30 tons.

Since it is not the gun but the shell which actually inflicts the damage, the big-gun principle should be replaced by the big-shell doctrine. Although heavy guns were used in the Malay and Bataan operations, most of them were not big guns but big-shell guns. A big gun in the true sense is the Canet cannon, which is used for long-ranged bombardment, but it is doubtful whether a gun of such awkward type is necessary in modern warfare in which the airplane plays an important role.

From the point of view of the big-shell principle, more importance is now being attached to the howitzer and the mortar rather than to the Canet gun. The imperative need to hide the gun from the observation of enemy aircraft is also responsible for this new tendency. In the future, the rocket may become the most important weapon.

In the Singapore campaign the Japanese Army set up many heavy guns within an hour and utilizing these to the fullest advantage succeeded in occupying Singapore in a few days. The guns used in the operations were mostly highly-developed howitzers which were invented by Colonel Shibata. In the jungles of the Bataan Peninsula, where it was impossible to transport the heavy Canet guns, again the howitzers and the mortars were used to their fullest capacity.

Future Use of Robots

In future wars a robot operated by wireless will appear as a powerful rival of airplanes and cannons, but this weapon has yet to be put into operation. A shell once fired from a gun is beyond human control, but a robot can be directed by wireless up to the very moment of explosion within the enemy lines.

The improvement of arms is understood to have already reached the climax, although the technique to increase the production of arms will make continuous progress. A headway will also be seen in the invention of those machinery which minimizes human labor in the warfare and improve the efficiency of operations. In modern warfare the deadly activities of guns and airplanes force enemy soldiers to take shelter under the ground.

Operations in the southern regions are developing mostly on the wide expanses of waters or in the jungle. A sound-wave machinery is being used to detect enemy submarines, and a electric-wave machine to warn the approach of enemy planes. An American base in the Bataan Peninsula, generally known as a scientific fortress, was equipped with various ingenious scientific apparatuses which enabled a heavy barrage of fire to be showered on a Japanese wireless station soon after it began to function.

With the expansion of the battlefronts of the War of Greater East Asia, it will become more and more necessary to keep closer liaison among units of Japanese Forces in order to place them under a unified control of the central command. Surprise attacks attain brilliant achievements, but it is necessary to locate accurately enemy positions through the employment of optical instruments and other scientific machineries and to concentrate gun-fire on military establishments of the enemy. This tactic was probably adopted in the Bataan campaign. I imagine that various scientific instruments were used at first to locate enemy batteries hidden in the jungles, then the elevation of guns was calculated. Sea and air forces are supposed to have been busy in preparation for the approaching general offensive. As soon as the Commander ordered the commencement of the attack, these land, sea and air forces simultaneously started operations in concert. Although the Bataan Peninsula fell into Japanese hands, enemy forces in Corregidor Island are still resisting the Imperial Forces.

The War of Greater East Asia has been developing favorably for the Japanese. The United States and the British Empire still boast of abundant resources and the greatness of their industrial productive capacity. The enemy troops must now have realized that they are inferior to the Japanese in spiritual power, but they may attempt to produce excellent arms in overwhelming quantities owing to the mobilization of scientists. They may invent a high-speed airplane, a high-speed tank, soundless aircraft, a more efficient submarine and a robot operated by wireless. Under these circumstances the Japanese people should not be too much elated with the successes which the Imperial Forces have attained and should make redoubled efforts toward the successful disposal of the war.

Silent Tribute Paid By Japanese Soldiers In Bataan to War Dead

Domei

ON BATAAN FRONT, April 25.—Gathering at a point in the Bataan Peninsula, Japanese officers and men, including Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, paid a silent tribute to the spirit of the war heroes who sacrificed their lives for the cause of their fatherland at 10:15 a.m. today when His Majesty the Emperor personally visited the Yasukuni Shrine.

Sato Calls on Vishinsky

Domei

KUIBISHEV, April 24.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, this afternoon called on A. J. Vishinsyk, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, for conversations.

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HEALTHIER IDEOLOGY NEEDED IN EAST ASIA

Nation Asked to Cooperate in Enforcement of Economic Laws in Japan

(Continued From Yesterday)

As was stated elsewhere, the current War of Greater East Asia is fundamentally an ideological struggle against an evil. Our efforts will be put in to eradicate the poisonous fangs of the Anglo-American ideology, namely, individualism, egoism, liberalism and commercialism, which we have been absorbing so long unwittingly to contaminate our mentality. After eliminating them, we must renew our efforts to instill in our minds an ideology, noble, uplifting and compatible with our national spirit, and after having made our national policy and polity clearer by reason of it, we must win more adherents to it.

Such, however, is easier said than done. It is like an old saying, "we can beat easier an enemy hidden in the mountains than one imbedded in our minds." Yet how hard it may be, we have to get this enemy. Unless we make a good job of it, unless we completely eradicate the poisonous Anglo-American ideology, we simply cannot expect to come out on top of them.

Now let us retrospect on what we have been doing in this respect, particularly as that which affected our daily life. Take the case of cinema, for instance. It was always the American films that attracted our first notice, and consequently it was to exert much influence on our cultural life. But unfortunately most of the American pictures were at best frivolous, morally decadent, and of the jazz type. This, however, is but a trifle instance, yet the deeper we delve into the matter, the more shocked we will be to learn the extent of harm and disturbance caused to our national thoughts and institutions by this so-called gift of the Anglo-American liberalism and democracy.

Witness those international agreements dished out by the democracies following the World War. They claimed that the Versailles Treaty, the League of Nations and the Washington Disarmament Treaty were realized in the name of humanity and for the benefit of mankind. They succeeded, however, in keeping others under their thumb and putting them under an illusion. In fact many people in our country did not understand what they were all about. Some were bamboozled into believing President Wilson's high-sounding democratic doctrine, while others thought of the Washington and London conferences as the only means to bring happiness and security to mankind through their disarmament programs.

Positive Action Taken

But Japan stood firm to fight off all these dangerous inroads. First we withdrew from the League of Nations. Then we tried to stave off the Anglo-American idea of dominating international affairs, while we internally revamped and reformed our own ideas. And on the foreign questions our diplomacy gradually became more positive after the abandonment of the old policy of internationalism.

But all these confusions and anxieties were wiped off with the advent of the War of Greater East Asia. By virtue of the Imperial Rescript declaring war against England and America on December 8, 1941, all that which vexed us became a thing of the past, as emphasized by a passage in the Imperial Rescript.

Though we have been pushing the war with one mind and with a firm determination to attain the end, there are many indications that the old Anglo-American ideological witchery is still holding sway not only over the world at large but in many parts inside our co-prosperity sphere, and even in some sections of our own country.

In view of this, it is interesting to delve into what methods our enemies might employ in the future.

Most feasible methods will be those concerning thoughts, economics and propaganda, all tending to disturb people behind the so-called battle-line in the co-prosperity sphere with the view to produce a psychological effect. It is true that in the world war annals the occasions are rather rare where brute force alone accomplished ultimate victory.

But there are many instances where the people's psychology induced an internal dissension which had much to do with the result of the actual conflict. Such was the case in Russia during the Russo-Japanese War. It was repeated following the World War. All these are warning to us to be prepared, particularly in this war which we are waging with all our national strength, where there is practically no demarcation between the front line and behind the home front.

Defeatism to Be Avoided

Another instance in which the fear of ideological campaign is illustrated was in the fall of France. This was put across by Germany who called upon the French to the effect that although Germany was fighting France her enemy was in reality England. The event is still fresh in our memory. And imagine what would be the result if our people should swallow foreign propaganda, instead of taking stock of what our Government or military headquarters gives out in war reports.

Against the American propaganda, though in some instances it is quite comical, we must particularly guard ourselves. As if to avenge the loss of the aircraft carrier Lexington on January 12, which was sunk by our watchful flyers while it was on its way to attack us, some American planes attempted to attack our Minamitorishima Island but without success.

There is another method, a sort of economic stratagem, employed to cause a popular unrest about their livelihood. Most typical of this method was the one employed before the start of this war when the Anglo-Americans got a monopoly of rice, rubber and oil in those southern regions, in order to stop the exportation of these war essentials to our country. And along 1939 and 1940 when we were changing our economic structure to that of control, we often noticed a row of automobiles standing before a gasoline station and the people experiencing a shortage of matches. Sprang then a rumor to the effect that such shortage of the daily necessities was due to the China Affair, and upon our investigation we found out the source of scandal as traceable to the propaganda of the then nations hostile to our country. They were the ones that schemed up the gasoline station parade, and likewise in the case of the match scarcity, it was their agents who brought up matches in this country and sold them off at Shanghai and elsewhere at a big profit. Thus, stressing the shortage of these articles inside the country by spreading false reports, they tried to create among the people an anti-war sentiment and a general weary feeling.

Danger of Spies

Next to the false rumor which we must guard against is the work of spies. It is gratifying to know that the people in general have recently awakened to the danger of spies, particularly foreign agents. They have become better informed on this subject, stressed by the fact that with the outbreak of the current hostilities, the authorities in charge have arrested foreigners suspected of spying, and have taken the necessary steps to keep the news of our war activities from leaking out to foreign nations.

We have also to combat the enemy of our economic control. The price, distribution and other economic control that has been in force for five years since the advent of the China Affair has proved as if it were put into effect with the current hostilities in view. Naturally the present control will be enlarged and strengthened in view of this war, which is carried on on a vastly bigger scale than was the China Affair. Unquestionably our foes command much bigger resources than the Chungking regime, whom we are going to beat as they have been so far defeated.

While we are bent on defeating enemies of economic control waged from outside, we cannot tolerate any violations of the control regulations inside the country, although we have been rather lenient on this score during the course of the China Affair. Though the violation record for 1941 was somewhat better then the previous year, it was by no means the perfect mark we wanted to realize.

It may be worth noting in this connection that even in the United States where the people pride in their abundant resources, they have already seen rubber and automobile manufacture put under control. The Americans who have been used to freedom in these essentials are now required to cooperate with the authorities in the enforcement of their control order. It is all the more essential with us who are determined to win this war to help the Government by strictly living up to the control regulations.

In concluding, the best way to fight our ideological war is our watchfulness from not being fooled by any false reports emanating from the enemy sources; that we should be careful not to have the secrets of our war activities leak out to our foes; that we should get rid of all the harmful principles of the Western ideology from our mentality, and on a sort of a clean slate should start with our own conceptions of justice and humanity compatible with our national spirit; and that, instead of violating our economic control order, we should try to uphold it in order to help the Government prosecute a successful campaign.

(To Be Continued)

Swinging Along the Trail

Undaunted by the rugged hills where only rough trails cut across the Andaman Island, hardy Japanese soldiers raised the Rising Sun banner on all corners of this strategic base in the Bay of Bengal. Here is shown a unit of the Imperial Forces moving inland after a successful landing on March 23. Climate and geography have proved no obstacle in the brilliant victories in all theaters of war in this epic War for Greater East Asia. (Censored by War Ministry).

Press Comments

Sunday, April 26

ASAHI—Dispatch of Chamberlains

NICHI NICHI—Breaking Up of Chiang's Resistance Front

YOMIURI—Phantom Second Front

KOKUMIN—Understand Enemies Accurately

Dispatch of Chamberlains

ASAHI—Graciously concerned about the condition of the people who are eagerly devoting themselves to assist the Imperial Rule under the present wartime situation, His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to order chamberlains to proceed to all parts of the country to inspect local conditions as well as the livelihood and activities of the people. The chamberlains entrusted with the task are commanded to report faithfully the result of their inspection to the Throne.

His Imperial Majesty has often visited various parts of the country and personally inspected local conditions. Furthermore, His Imperial Majesty recently questioned prefectural governors attending their conference at Tokyo on the conditions of the people in the various districts.

These gracious acts fully manifest the deep concern His Imperial Majesty always entertains over the condition and welfare of the people.

Each and every one of His Imperial Majesty's subjects should make a renewed pledge to devote their utmost efforts for the attainment of the ultimate objective of the War of Greater East Asia, with such manifestation of profound Imperial concern of the welfare of the entire people.

Breaking up of Chiang's Resistance Front

NICHI NICHI—The War of Greater East Asia is reaping glorious results in both destroying the British Empire and the United States, and establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This is proving a great blow to the Chungking regime which is continuing its anti-Japanese resistance as a tool of the British Empire and the United States. But even the British and Americans must have realized now that Chungking's own resistance strength has been greatly weakened with the suspension of outside help.

Furthermore, the recent world developments have turned very unfavorable to Chungking. Particularly of late, General Sun Liang-chen has left the anti-Japanese resistance front, and joined the peace front. He has been appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Front, by the Military Committee of Nanking.

On April 21, General Sun issued a declaration in which he said; "Misfortune came upon China. The British Empire and the United States committed atrocities, incited war, disturbed peace, made Japan and China, which should be brothers, regard each other as enemies and fight, and thus attempted to gain in troubled waters. The viciousness of their intrigue is beyond description."

Wang Ching-wei, who is carrying out the Great Asia principle of Sun Yat-Sen, is now making the real peace movement to save China, General Sun further said.

This declaration of General Sun must have been a great shock to Chungking. Today, Chiang Kai-shek can take no other way but to follow his foolish anti-Japanese resistance policy, because he is too deeply drunk with his own fame and too deeply involved with the United States. He lost his rational reasoning with the Sian incident. Since then he has been satisfying himself by considering himself a great hero. That is to say he has hypnotised himself to think he is a great hero, and this tendency has been further augmented by the outbreak of the China Affair and the consequent inciting by the United States and the British Empire. This illusion he can only maintain by fighting, and resisting Japan.

Therefore, unless Chiang loses his hold on Chungking, his anti-Japanese resistane will never stop.

But all are not fools at Chungking. Those who have found out the true mind and condition of Chiang are increasing in number. Those who realize how great has become the power and position of Japan since the outbreak of the China Affair and also since Japan has commenced to defeat the United States and the British Empire are increasing. The peace declaration by General Sun is the first stone cast to break up the anti-Japanese resistance front.

But it cannot be simply said that General Sun's movement means the immediate fall of Chungking. The psychological effect General Sun's peace movement will have on Chungking, however, is of course very great.

Phantom Second Front

YOMIURI—It is since the very beginning of the Soviet-German war that the opening of a second allied front was talked of, but it has not yet materialized.

The British forces have attempted to land on the European continent four or five times, but all these ended in failure. And all these operations were of very small scale.

It cannot be denied that the opening of the Soviet-German war made the situation of the British Empire and the United States in the present war very favorable. But without preparation and actual strength no matter how favorable, the situation cannot be fully utilized.

So far the opening of a second front is regarded very difficult. Localities where landing is considered possible are the coasts of the Balkans, Italy, France and Norway. The British military commentator, Liddel Hart, is saying that Greece and Bulgaria are the localities where landings could be made.

But with the development of the War of Greater East Asia, the British control of the Indian Ocean is lost, and also the situation in Libya is turning unfavorable to the British. It is therefore clear that it is not possible for the Allies to launch any great operation in the Mediterranean. It is becoming very difficult for the British to maintain their present position in the Mediterranean. Then if the Allies are to start some action in the Balkans, the attitude of Turkey must be considered. Turkey is still remaining neutral despite the maneuvering of the British and Americans.

There remain only France and Norway. The strong defense made by Germany along the French coast is proved by the failure of the two British attempts to land. The Norwegian coasts are equally well defended. The German fleet that succeeded in escaping from Brest is guarding the coast.

A United States force is stationed in Iceland and North Ireland. The United States is also said to be preparing for making a landing on the European continent. Whether America will succeed or not, it is certain that the British and Americans will make more attempts to land on the continent.

Understand Enemies Accurately

KOKUMIN—In the present stage of our glorious success in executing the War of Greater East Asia, what the people of Japan must be on guard against is holding the enemy in contempt. To know the enemy as well as oneself is said to be the secret of victory. This ancient saying must be fully studied by the people.

The United States has met repeated defeats since the attack on Pearl Harbor, and American public opinion is divided. Also, the new situation in the East Indies and India has given the United States a severe shock. Commodity prices are fast rising and inflation has come to the United States. Strikes are increasing. Uneasiness is felt throughout the country.

The British Empire is also facing grave difficulties, with the shortage of food supply, having lost nearly all its warships in the East, and also with the loss of Malaya, the retreat in Burma, and with the transportation facilities from her colonies disturbed.

In a desperate attempt to gain victory, the United States is now eagerly producing arms and munitions, spending more than one half of the national revenue for war expenditures. It is necessary for us to fully and accurately know and understand the enemy's strength and condition.

Reconstruction Work In Europe Under Way

(Continued from Page 4)

present economic administration must be used to promote this aim which is of vital importance.

Industry and Trade

After important planning schemes have been completed in rural areas, we shall in the next phase of reconstructive work turn our attention to the promotion of industry and trade. In the new Eastern provinces the latest experiences and knowledge, acquired in town building can be utilized. Just as building peculiarities of the Eastern provinces and the leading National Socialist idea of consolidating folkhood present unique problems, so it is in town planning also, whether it is a matter of improving existing towns or planning new ones.

In planning new towns and improving old ones in the Eastern provinces, the principles of the new order of National Socialism will find expression in the planning of residential districts in favorable adjustment to places of work and in the development of a healthy community life. Community buildings will occupy a central place in the layout of municipalities, as did the church in medieval days and the forum in ancient cities. Such buildings viewed as a whole and in their various parts are symbolical of the National Socialist community. The one family house, whether detached or forming one of a row or group, will always be given preference on account of the ties of ownership and soil, not to mention its advantage from the standpoint of population policy.

These few remarks can only give an outline of the magnitude of the aims and methods of this vast work of reconstruction. They will perhaps serve, however, to show that things are maturing toward a great solution.

UKRAINE EXPANDS TRADE UNDER REICH ASSISTANCE

To Raise Handicraft to European Standard as One Means Of Rebuilding Country

Transocean

BERLIN, April 17.—The Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine, Erich Koch, has started the reorganization of trade in the Ukraine, it was announced yesterday.

His aim is to raise Ukrainian handicraft to the European standard and thus enable it to help in reconstructing the country.

It will be freed from all fetters of the Soviet collective system and again have master tradesmen, journey-men and helpers. The master, who knows his trade perfectly will again be allowed to conduct his own workshop.

If there should not be a sufficient number of such master tradesmen available, efficient journey-men would be trained in model workshops managed by German master tradesmen.

SCHMELING TO BOX AGAIN

Former World Heavyweight Champ To Make Comeback

Transocean

BERLIN, April 18.—Max Schmeling, former world heavyweight champion, who joined a parachute division at the outbreak of war and distinguished himself in the battle for Crete, will return to the ring in the near future, it is learned from boxing circles.

It is possible that he will take on Adolf Heuser in the first contest of his comeback campaign. Heuser is extremely eager to meet Schmeling again in order to avenge his defeat at Stuttgart on July 2, 1939, when he was knocked out in the first round. Since then Heuser has won the German heavyweight title, and hopes to add the European heavyweight crown to his collection by beating Schmeling.

Heuser is said to be in tiptop form at present, having fought regularly since that disastrous day at Stuttgart. On the other hand Schmeling has not donned gloves for some considerable time. Nevertheless he is expected to round into form with a few weeks' training.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

(Continued From Page 4)

animal is a poem of pity. Protection of the cow means the protection of the whole dumb creation of God . . . Cow-protection is the gift of Hinduism to the world."

And then, with his characteristic courage, he turns once more upon his own people mercilessly. "Cow-protection should commence with ourselves. In no part of the world are cattle worse treated than in India. I have wept to see Hindu drivers goading their oxen with the iron points of their cruel sticks. The half-starved condition of the majority of our cattle is a disgrace to us."

Obviously he accepts cow-protection, or the refusal to kill cattle, as bound up with Ahimsa—non-injury to any sentient thing. This is to Gandhi the basic idea of Hinduism, and of all religions, without it religion is merely a holy war. "The die is cast for me . . . The Hindu must cultivate either of these two—faith in God or faith in one's physical might." Ahimsa requires belief in God; for only if the universe is governed by Right—even though a Right which we in our caves cannot understand—can we believe, in the face of violence on the throne, that justice will win at last.

In the end we are all actors in the drama which God has composed; we are to God what the characters in Shakespeare's plays were to the mind that created them. "I believe in the absolute oneness of God, and therefore also of humanity. What though we have many bodies? We have but one soul.

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Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Monday

— Morning —

6:30	Talk. "The War of Greater East Asia and the General Election," by Ryuichiro Nagaoka; Recital of Poem.
7:00	Time; News; Music: "The Song of Yasukuni Shrine"; Wind Music.
9:00	Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.
10:00	Juvenile Hour: Monologue by Kikue Mori.
11:00	National School 1st Class Hour: Drama "The Soldier," by Akabane National School Pupils of Tokyo.

— Afternoon —

12:30	Xylophone solo by Yoshio Hoshiide; Trumpet Playing by Fumio Minamizato.
1:30	Piano solo by Sumire Hoshino; Chorus by Murasaki Society.
2:00	National School Hour: "The School Newspaper," by Announcer Nakamura.
2:30	Music and Radio Exercise for Workers: Talk, "Industrial Workers and the Election," by Tadayoshi Obata.
4:00	Serial Lecture on New Text Books of National School.
5:00	News; Music.

— Evening —

6:00	Children's Hour: News; Monologue, "A Captain's Account," by Ichiro Inui.
6:30	Farmers' Hour: "The Rice Plant," by Kenzo Kobo.
8:00	Radio Drama: "The Principle of Samurai," by Tomoemon Otani and others.
9:00	News; Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Kojiro Obune; The March of the Greater East Asia War, "The Comrade" (H. Kiyose); "Rosamunde" (Schubert); "Invitation to the Dance" (Weber) and "Mephisto Waltz" (Liszt).
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1942

Food Supply Plan

The Agriculture and Forestry Planning Committee of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has completed an outline plan for production of major agricultural crops. An outstanding feature of the plan is that it has been worked out on a collective basis with the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. Food supply plans as seen in the past were for Japan proper, Chosen, Taiwan, and Manchoukuo. The progress of the War of Greater East Asia, which has brought increasing areas under Japanese control or direction, calls for a plan on a larger scale.

Under the present plan, each geographic division of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is to work out its own plan for an increased output of major agricultural crops over a period of 10 years as the first stage of development. Under this plan Japan proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo are to become on a composite basis self-sufficient in agricultural products of major importance.

Japan proper will cultivate rice and wheat and allied grains as crops of first importance and potatoes as of second importance. The output of rice is to be increased in a period of 10 years by some 12 million koku, making the total output of the country 83 million koku. Of wheat and allied grains barley and "naked" rye are to be increased by 12 million koku, making the total of 25 million koku. Together with wheat, the total output of these crops is to be some 83 million koku. Regarding the production of potatoes, sweet potatoes are to be raised to 2,000 million kwamme and white varieties to 1,000 million kwamme.

Chosen and Taiwan are to lay chief emphasis on increased production of rice as sources of supply for Japan proper. Cultivation of soya beans in the peninsula is to be increased so as to assure adequate supplies for Japan proper. But the production of sugar in Taiwan is to remain stationary.

Manchoukuo, as may be expected, is to give first importance to soya beans. Rice is to be grown to meet the internal need of the country. In kaoliang, millet and Indian corn Manchoukuo is not only to be self-sustaining but is to supply to Chosen and North China. In addition, Manchoukuo is to supply Japan with livestock feed. For China it is proposed that North China, Mengchiang. Central and Southern China are each to develop their acreages for increased outputs of wheat and other grains.

With regard to the southern areas, plans are to be worked out chiefly with a view to stabilization of native life in those parts of East Asia. Technical and economic direction is to be so given that the inhabitants may be given full assurances for food supplies.

For any plan for increased production of farm crops the improvement of species is ordinarily a matter of first consideration. In the present case, however, more emphasis is given to quantity rather than quality of production to meet the pressing need of wartime. Nevertheless, special study is to be made with regard to species suitable for the countries in the north where the winter is severe. Furthermore, extension of tillable acreage is to be made not only to replenish the lands yearly converted to other purposes but further to increase farm crops as required.

Increased farm production naturally calls for an increase of fertiliser production. This is to be accomplished by the import of superphosphate of lime from the Christmas Islands and Naul. When anthracite is more abundantly supplied from French Indo-China, as is expected, the output of calcium cyanamide, one of the fertilisers most commonly used in the country, may be increased. An increase of production of ammonium sulphate is also expected when coal supplies become more abundant. It is also possible to import copra and Indian corn from the south and increase the production of farmyard manure. The supply of petroleum for the farms is to be increased so that agricultural machines may be freely used next year.

In connection with food production, health bears a part of no small importance. Its importance is particularly emphasized now that heavy drains have been made on rural manhood. The depleted number of farm workers, however, may be offset to some extent by achieving higher efficiency of work by improvement of the sanitary conditions of rural communities. It must be admitted that health provisions in the country, not excepting Chosen or Taiwan, were apt to be neglected in the past. In spite of such a condition of life on the farms our agricultural workers have maintained a high state of efficiency. In the matter of birth, too, the rural population have in the past contributed far more to the increase of population than urban inhabitants. It may reasonably be expected that when adequate means of health are provided in the countryside, our farm workers will develop considerably more efficiency in their work. This is important not only from the standpoint of food production but also from the consideration of national defense. For the agricultural population must form, as it has in the past, the mainstay of national manhood.

The Government, from such considerations, is to inaugurate a country-wide movement for health promotion from May 1. This movement is to be conducted parallel with the proposed increase of farm crops output. It is assured that the country is making progress toward its self-supply of chief farm crops. When all necessary conditions are provided for this end, the country will be prepared to conduct any protracted war as far as food supplies are concerned.

The Menangkabau Malays of Sumatra

South of the Battaks, in the Padang highlands and surrounding districts are found the Menangkabau Malays. At one time their ancient and powerful kingdom (which, legend says, rose on the ruins of a Hindu empire) covered the greater part of central Sumatra. They sent out emigrants to the Malay Peninsula, and represented the highest form of Malayan civilization. Although converted to Islam, the Menangkabau Malays retained their ancient custom of the Matriarchate, i.e., descent and inheritance in the female line, which is said to be preserved nowhere in a purer form than amongst these Malays. A wife remains after marriage with her kinsfolk on the mother's side, the husband, having no home of his own, only visits his wife, and resides in his mother house.

Names, privileges and property derive from the mother's side. The eldest man of the elder female line is termed Mamak, and he is the keeper of all the possessions of the family. Land is unalienable, and always comes back into the possession of the family or village. Marriage between members of the same tribe is not allowed. Houses, raised from the ground, are very ornate and picturesque, with horned ridge-poles and finely-carved wooden fronts, sometimes painted. Several families bearing the same patronymic live in the same house, and several houses, their rice-barns, a communal house, a mosque, school, an inn and market form a village. There are priests and nobles; the people live by trade, agriculture, hunting and fishing. Their language is one of the chief branches of Malay (with a few words of Sanskrit origin). At one time the Javanese script was used; now the script is Arabic. Literature is legendary and poetical. Native chronicles derive the Menangkabau dynasty from Alexander the Great; and the Achinese princes derived their ancestry from a missionary of Islam.

A Year Ago Today

April 27, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Climaxing a 22-day push into Greece, the first detachment of German motor-cyclists entered the center of Athens at 9:30 a.m., it was reported from the Greek capital. Other reports from the British headquarters in Cairo read that the withdrawal of British troops from Greece was continuing, evidently in a desperate attempt to avoid another debacle such as that at Dunkirk.

In the meantime, King George signed a royal decree accepting the resignation of General Alexander Papagos, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army.

The Iron and Steel Control Association, which was to take charge of coordinating the efforts of iron and steel manufacturers to extend their output in line with the Government's program to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was formally inaugurated in a ceremony attended by representatives of iron industries in Japan and Manchoukuo.

The creation of the association marked an important step toward the construction of a new economic order, and also provided a great stimulus to the efforts which were being made by the leaders in other branches of industry to organize associations to control and coordinate the activities of individual industries.

The United States' big headache continued to be labor disputes, as it was announced to the President by the Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, and R. R. Sayres, chief of the Bureau of Mines, that the country as a whole had only a two weeks' supply of soft coal because of the soft coal strike.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, certified the entire bituminous coal collapse of the New York negotiations for the reopening of the mines, in response to President Roosevelt's appeal.

The southern coal mine operators announced in New York that their negotiations with the United Mine Workers were "hopelessly deadlocked" and that they intended again to seek settlement of the dispute. Northern operators already had settled their differences with the United Mine Workers and agreed to sign a new wage-hour contract, but the southern operators refused to sign on the same terms, thus forcing a continuance of the strike which was causing coal shortage in vital defense industries.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN EUROPE UNDER WAY

Agricultural Labor Directed for Development of Peasantry

Volkischer Beobachter

A question that has been repeatedly mooted, namely employment of hired help by peasant farmers, may first be taken into consideration. Actually, a hardy peasant, employing not only plough boys and girls but married agricultural laborers is a valuable asset in consolidating rural working and social conditions. Peasant farmers of this type participate more actively in the give and take of national economy than men whose farms are just sufficient for their own needs and are worked only by members of their family.

Viewed from the angle of sound labor conditions the agrarian constitution of the old Reich had at its disposal too few peasant farms large enough to give employment to rural workers' families. This is one of the reasons of the migration of agricultural laborers from the land, for prevailing agrarian conditions did not provide adequately for farm hands, desirous of marrying. Incidentally, it is wrong to infer that the owner of a so-called "family farm" of 35 to 50 acres can work it without hired labor or that he desires to do so unless the size of the farm being reduced, a step which no one would seriously contemplate taking. The longer an agrarian structure exists with one sided labor regulations, the more detrimental it is to the entire rural, social consitution.

Must Have Faith

The present reconstruction demands faith, vision and courage and this applies in particular to the solution of the questions under discussion. We must have faith in order to cope with the critical situation of our rural population; vision to view the future development of healthy ways in rural areas, and courage to fight continuously for the growth and development of our peasantry. Moreover, critics should bear in mind that since the colonization in the days of Frederick the Great the size of farms at the end of every epoch has always proved too small. Contrary to the opinion hitherto maintained with regard to farms, the development, as national economy progresses, does not favor smaller farms, but larger units. This is particularly applicable to the future in view of the tremendous expansion of Germany in Eastern Europe. Thus we must learn to reverse our ideas with respect to the lowest possible minimum required for a peasant farm. Much which in view of the cramped space at our disposal appeared barely feasible, will in the future be contrasted with the well-planned new order of our greater living space. This will include for instance all hybrid occupations (workers owning small plots of land, part-time agricultural laborers, etc.) that are constantly to be met with in rural areas as a result of over population and inadequate working conditions on farms that are far too small.

Full Time Jobs Stressed

In planning our Eastern provinces, we stand emphatically for full time jobs. To assure our food supply we were hitherto compelled to keep under cultivation all available areas. In the future, however, it will be in the common interest as well as to the advantage of peasant farmers to revise these possibilities in favor of forestry. For this reason, in the planning of the Eastern provinces, an entirely new and large scale determination of land to be used for agriculture or forestry is included. According to the latest information, approximately 2,500,000 acres of arable land will be handed over to forestry departments in the new Eastern provinces. Economic and cultural life in the Eastern provinces can only be raised to the cultural standard of the fully developed German provinces by a healthy linking up of towns and country.

In addition to leading villages, we require as higher centers of economy, culture and administration, a system of carefully distributed towns throughout these regions. Most important here is the chief town in a district. Where preconditions are favorable—especially means of communication—to the growth of larger industries, a medium-sized town should be established. Medium-sized towns and small towns must be in proper relation to each other as far as living conditions and living space are concerned. In so far as industry and trade are not bound by nature to certain centers, they must be systematically directed to places that can be advantageously developed under the scheme of land settlement. All resources of our

(Continued on Page 3)

ANGLO-AMERICAN INFLUENCES IN PACIFIC AREA THING OF PAST

'Democracy' Not Entitled to Institute Control Over East Asia to Deprive Japan's Peaceful Aim

By EIICHI KIMURA

Part III

From Contemporary Japan, April issue, 1942

Britain is well provided with tin, rubber and oil in her own Empire territories, while America has abundant oil resources in her country, with tin obtainable from Bolivia under her influence and with rubber being cultivated in Latin American countries at enormous costs. Both Britain and America have no reason to monopolize these three vital raw materials available in the South Sea region and prevent them from being acquired by Japan.

In other words, it means that the economic and military questions in Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand and the Netherlands East Indies, which form the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, are not vital issues involving the security of Britain and America, nor do they represent a life-line which they must maintain even at the risk of their existence. From this comparison it is clear that the Anglo-American "democracy" had no justification to institute a capitalist-imperialist control over Greater East Asia to deprive Japan of the right to prosper in peace and friendliness. This is the reason why Japan is now eliminating alien domination from Greater East Asia to establish a common prosperity sphere.

New Histories Written

President Roosevelt asserts that America's life-line is situated in the Dover Channel, the Rhine and Yellow rivers, from 4,000 to 8,000 miles away from the mainland; but the American masses, who are not specially interested in the international situation, are inclined to regard the East Asia question or the South Sea issue as of secondary importance, not worth their interference. Such a mentality clearly indicates the difference in the attitude of the American populace and that of the Japanese people, who are ready to sacrifice everything including their lives to protect their life-line. This accounts for a display of an extraordinary, collective national will on the part of the Japanese nation to prosecute the Pacific war to a successful conclusion. The Japanese Forces have written and are writing new military histories, because Greater East Asia is their only line of national existence and prosperity.

Japan's endeavors to construct a mutual prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia, especially in the South Sea region, have always been prompted by the earnest desire to attain regional economic prosperity through peaceful means. Her peaceful intention toward the Netherlands East Indies, which forms the nucleus in the South Sea region, was fully demonstrated by the four economic parleys which were conducted with that country in the past decade. As to Japan the acquisition of raw materials from the Netherlands East Indies is of vital importance, she put forth her best efforts to bring about an economic rapprochement with that area, allowing the latter to maintain its special position in the South Sea region without being involved in inter-Power hostilities in the Pacific.

In May, 1940, when the Low Countries surrendered to Germany, Hachiro Arita, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued a statement for the maintenance of the status quo in the Netherlands East Indies in pursuance of Japan's fundamental policy toward the Dutch colony. Again on December 8, 1941, when Japan declared war on the United States and the British Empire as a sequel to American refusal to come to terms with Japan, the latter did not enter into a war with the Netherlands East Indies.

Instigated by Anglo-U.S. Front

Instead she urged that country to reconsider its attitude in an effort to maintain mutually harmonious relations, despite the fact that it had openly become hostile to her under the instigation of the Anglo-American front. Even then the Batavia authorities not only failed to initiate reconciliatory steps, but resorted to military actions against Japan in collusion with America and Britain, and as a result, Japan was compelled against her wishes to extend her military operations to the Dutch colony.

Now that the Netherlands East Indies has capitulated to the Japanese Forces after only nine days of resistance, the Anglo-American policy of making others to fight their battle has become crystal clear. While in Europe the Netherlands herself invited German occupation of her territory by relying on the assistance of Britain, in East Asia her colony became nonexistent, because the colonial authorities and the refugee Dutch Government spurned Japan's sympathetic approaches. For her miserable plight, the Netherlands has none to blame but herself, though some of her statesmen are criticizing America and Britain for their broken pledges.

Why did the Dutch people, who are naturally calculative and experts in self-preservation, succumb to the wiles of Anglo-American intrigues? The answer to this question is quite simple. They fell easy victims to the Anglo-American superiority complex. Swayed by the United States' fanatic belief in quantity and Britain's over-confidence in quality, the Netherlands East Indies concluded that Japan would have no plausible chance of winning a victory against the "democratic" front. The Dutch people did not think for a moment that the American Pacific Fleet could be destroyed almost overnight, that the main body of the British Asiatic Fleet could be smashed within a few hours, that Singapore could be made to surrender within five days and that the combined fleet of America, Britain, Australia and the Netherlands East Indies could be annihilated off the Java coast.

Plunged Into Predicament

Because the calculative Dutch relied on the blueprint military tactics of the Anglo-American Powers, they had to plunge themselves into a sorry predicament. It is a great pity that the Dutch people, descendants of a gallant citizen soldiery, small in number, which safeguarded the integrity of the nation in former times, by pressing back the Spanish and French hordes, should have failed to work out their own plan of self-preservation by displaying an indomitable will power.

Had the Netherlands East Indies by acquiescing in the economic propositions of delegates Kobayashi and Yoshizawa joined the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, today the situation would have been far different there. In the first place, the Batavia Government ought to have upheld the Arita Declaration. In the second place, it ought to have declared its neutrality in the Pacific war, especially when Japan manifested no intention of extending the hostilities to the Netherlands East Indies.

Finally, it ought to have realized the folly of committing itself to a suicidal course by challenging Japan as an anchorage of the Anglo-American war machine. Therefore, it was too late for the colonial administration to bemoan the raw deal it had received from Britain and the United States, particularly when Java was on the verge of collapse.

Capitulation Is Nemesis

The capitulation of the Dutch authorities in the Netherlands East Indies can be said to be an act of nemesis. For a period of three centuries some 40,000 Dutchmen had exploited and dominated 70,000,000 Indonesian people, reaping enormous profits. They were constantly worried over inter-Power adjustments all around the Netherlands East Indies. The Dutch authorities argued that America and Britain, being the leaders of the "have" nations, would not jeopardize the Dutch sovereignty over their colony, either by stirring up an internal revolt or by direct political threats. Hence, they found their position quite safe, provided they were agreeable to accept the Anglo-American formula of economic collaboration. Therefore, the Dutch East Indies Government became economically dependent on London and Washington.

With the outbreak of the China Affair, the colonial administration followed the lead of the China policy of the Anglo-American nations. Consequently, the influential Chinese merchants in the colony numbering 1,700,000 were given to understand that the Batavia Government would have no objection to their activities supporting the cause of Chiang Kai-shek. Then came the Anglo-American demand for Indies' raw materials to gear up the fighting machinery of either nation. This caused the Dutch authorities to accumulate huge profits to accelerate defense fortifications in the colony, and to make up the leeway, they pursued a "let alone" policy toward the boycott of Japanese goods movement launched by the Chinese merchants.

All these actions were directed toward Japan, because the Batavia Government was unilaterally entertaining a misgiving against that country. Japan's aspiration for "Asia for the Asiatics" and her consolidation of military power in East Asia were viewed with alarm by the Dutch East Indies Government, in spite of the fact that Japan had declared to respect the Dutch sovereignty over the colony, simultaneously making clear that she had no territorial ambition in that area. Strangely enough, this conciliatory attitude of Japan aggravated the rise of war psychosis in the Netherlands East Indies and the Batavia Government flatly refused to participate in the construction of a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

Importance Over-Estimated

There is no denying the fact that the geographical propinquity between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies, the strategic position of the latter forming a barrier between the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the complementary nature of their products call for a relationship of common existence and common prosperity to be established between them. Yet the leaders of the Netherlands East Indies, ignoring the reality of such a partnership and being misled by their attachment to the traditional exploiting ambition of the Indonesian people, failed to appraise adequately the intention of Japan in its right perspective. They over-estimated the importance of objective conditions, which were favorable to the "democratic" battle front at the expense of subjective conditions, which invariably form the bulwark of Japan's fighting machinery. This is the reason why the Dutch administration in the Netherlands East Indies had to capitulate to Japan.

The successful results obtained by Japan in the Pacific war have paved the way for the eventual eclipse of the Anglo-American influences from this part of the globe. The recent fall of the Netherlands East Indies and the Japanese occupation of southern Burma including Rangoon, the capital of the country, have caused the United States and Britain to compose funeral songs to pay homage to their "glorious" defeats. In fact, the sad plight of the "Democracies" has already given birth to a Pacific dirge, like the words from the Vulgate, as a retribution.

(The End)

Of Things Japanese

ANIMALS IN FRONT OF SHRINES

By MOCK JOYA

In front of Japanese shrines there stand stone or bronze figures representing mysterious animals. They are called Karashishi (Chinese lion) or Komainu (Korean dog), but they are neither lions nor dogs.

Originally Komainu and Karashishi were different in shape and feature, but later they were mixed and made into one. They are believed to be of Indo-China origin, but when introduced to Japan they became shrine fixtures.

At first the screen in the Shishii-den Hall, Imperial Palace, had the painting of Komainu or Korean dog on the right and that of Karashishi or Chinese lion on the left. Later they were made in stone and placed at the Palace gate. Dogs are known to keep good watch, and the lion is the king of beasts. Thus if they are placed at the Palace gate, they will drive away devils and evil spirits.

Those figures first guarded the Palace gate, but somehow or other they came to be made in features different from their original shapes. While originally they were two different animals, they were turned into lions and lionesses.

When those stone or bronze figures came to be placed at shrines, at first Karashishi or lion was placed on the left and Komainu or Korean dog on the right. But gradually the dog's face was shortened and came to look more like the Shishi on the left. Soon they came to be called male and female Shishi or lion.

But the two figures are not in the same posture, one having its mouth open and the other with closed mouth. The one with the open mouth represents the positive spirit, and the other with the closed mouth stands for the negative spirit. This distinction is believed to be made in imitation of the Nio (Deva) statues at Buddhist temples, which also stand for positive and negative spirits, one having its mouth open and the other closed.

EPISODE OF ELEPHANT IN MALAYA RECALLED

State Law Imposed to Protect Lives of Useful Animal

The largest animal in Malaya is the elephant, the most ferocious is the tiger, and the most cowardly is the crocodile. Elephants still roam the forests, although they are in danger of becoming extinct. They are useful creatures, and should be regarded more as friends of man than as his enemies. For this reason, probably, the Sultan of Johore has issued a decree to the effect that all elephants should be left unmolested, and a State law was passed imposing a heavy fine on anyone who shot an elephant.

Tigers continue to prowl round plantations, carrying off unwary coolies working in the rubber estates, and consequently, there is no restriction on the shooting of tigers. Crocodiles still bask on the mud banks of jungle rivers, or lurk in the muddy waters of estuaries, with only their eyes showing above the water, as they wait for easy prey. In the pioneering days of Malaya man has had many encounters with these beasts, and many are the adventures, some tragic, some thrilling, that the early pioneer had with these ferocious jungle beasts.

Baby Elephant Killed

In the early days railroad builders frequently had trouble with elephants whose peaceful jungle life was disturbed by the felling of forest giants, the blasting of dynamite, the clang of iron rails, and the shrill whistle of locomotives. During a trial run near Teluk Anson the train collided with a baby elephant which refused to budge from the stand it had taken right in the middle of the track. The baby elephant was killed outright.

The elephant is a revengeful animal, and as a result the railway engineers feared the vengeance of the mother-elephant. There was no telling what the distracted mother would do, and as elephants move in herds, it was possible that a whole herd of trumpeting giants would charge into the railway depot, utterly ruining the work of months.

All the railway guards were armed with rifles, but nothing happened that day. The next day the engineer on the train from Teluk Anson saw a large, full-grown female elephant standing beside the track, waiting no doubt, for the train to approach. As it was not directly in the way of the train, the driver merely increased his speed, hoping thus to scare away the elephant. When the train was about 60 or 70 yards distant, the elephant gripped a rail firmly with its trunk and wrenched it out of its fastenings. Flinging it aside, the elephant repeated the same operation on the adjacent rail. It then stepped back calmly and waited.

As it was the work of a few seconds, the train had no time to stop, instead it plunged madly off the rails, rolled down the embankment, and crashed into a heap among the forest giants that lined the track. Not satisfied with its devilish work, the elephant charged the wrecked locomotive, stamping, snorting, hurling huge masses of twisted metal this way and that, trying in its frenzy to annihilate utterly that strange, obnoxious thing that had killed its beloved baby.

Tablet for an Elephant

Today, a short distance from Teluk Anson, there is a large signpost, embedded in solid concrete, with the following legend engraved therefore: "Beneath lie the remains of an elephant, which, in glorious vindication of motherly-love and revenge for its baby, which died in collision with a locomotive, succeeded in causing the complete destruction of our first through train. Erected by the Federated Malay States Railway Company."

Pearls of Wisdom

"It is a sign of a nature not finely tempered, to give yourselves up to things which relate to the body; to make, for instance a great fuss about exercise, a great fuss about eating and drinking, a great fuss about walking, a great fuss about riding. All these things ought to be done merely by the way; the formation of the spirit and character must be our real concern."—Epictetus

* * *

The moment we disjoin them (bodily health and vigor) from the idea of a perfect spiritual condition, and pursue them for their own sake and as ends in themselves, our worship of mechanism as our worship of wealth and population, and as unintelligent and vulgarizing a worship as that is.—M. Arnold (1867)

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focused on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns—Editor.

The Religion of Gandhi

There are few things in recent Hindu history more remarkable than Gandhi's announcement of September 18, 1924, referring to the Hindu-Muslim riots at Lucknow.

"The recent events have proved unbearable for me. My helplessness is still more unbearable. My religion teaches me that whenever there is distress which one cannot remove, one must fast and pray. I have done so in connection with my own dearest ones. Nothing evidently, that I say or write can bring the two communities together. I am therefore imposing on myself a fast of 21 days, commencing from today."

Was it a mere piece of display? To a certain extent display was necessary; the need of Hindu-Muslim unity had to be dramatized; an almost theatrical stimulus had to be given to the national consciousness. Therefore Gandhi went, for the period of his fast, to the home of a Mohammedan friend, Maulana Mohamad Ali. For three weeks he lay quietly in bed, taking nothing but water. "I am not aware," he wrote later, "of having suffered any pangs of hunger during the whole of the fast." On the 26th day leaders from both the hostile camps met at his bedside, and issued the following statement:

"The leaders here present are profoundly moved . . . We empower the President (of the Conference) personally to communicate to Mahatma Gandhi the solemn resolution of all those taking part, to preserve peace; and to announce to him our unanimous desire that he should break his fast immediately . . . He himself shall select the means to be used to check the spread of the existing evil as rapidly and effectively as possible."

Inter-Marriage Not Approved

Just as Gandhi is not shocked by Western worship of the Virgin, or the symbolism of the Lamb, or the drama of the Mass, so we must not be shocked at his simple acceptance of certain elements in Hinduism which seem to us rank superstition. As John Haynes Holmes says, "Hinduism belongs to Gandhi as the Judaism of the first century belonged to Jesus." Most disturbing of all these local vestiges is his acceptance of caste. The many minor or subordinate castes which have formed in India will, be believes, soon disappear; but the four fundamental castes will remain, in their present or an equivalent form, because, he thinks, they are demanded by the natural variety and inheritance of ability and character. He does not approve of inter-marriage among these groups.

To an American who questioned caste he said: "Do you not believe in heredity? Do you not believe in eugenics? Do you not have classes in your country?" And to the complaint that it seemed unjust to hold a capable man through life to a low caste into which he had been born, he replied that he believed in reincarnation, and therefore relied upon successive avatars to redress the balance: A capable Sudra, if he lived honorably, would be re-born into a higher caste. Having offended the radicals and the Westerners with this defense of a dying institution he offends the conservatives, and the great majority of his countrymen, by advocating the emancipation of woman, the elimination of the disabilities affecting widows, the abolition of child-marriage, and above all the removal of "untouchability."

"In the history of the world religions there is perhaps nothing like our treatment of the suppressed classes. If the Indians have become the Pariahs of the Empire, it is retributive justice, meted out to us by a just God . . . Should we Hindus not wash our bloodstained hands before we ask the English to wash theirs? Untouchability has degraded us, made us Pariah in South Africa, East Africa, Canada. So long as Hindus wilfully regard Untouchability as part of their religion, so long Swaraj is impossible of attainment. India is guilty. England has done nothing blacker."

So he announces, boldly, that self-rule is out of the question, and undeserved, while Untouchability remains. "There is nothing untouchable in humanity." He has adopted an Untouchable girl as his own, a laughing little imp whose gay prattle now rules his home. And to the Untouchables he offers the encouragement of his uncompromising program: "You must have the right of worship in any Temple . . . You must have admission to schools along with the children of other castes, without any distinction. You must be eligible to the highest office in the land, not excluding even that of the Viceroy. That is my definition of the removal of Untouchability."

Accepts Hindu Reverence

Let us face to the full the unpleasant elements in Gandhi's creed. He condones idol-worship as a forgivable aid to the imagination of a people too harassed with poverty to have time for education; and he accepts cordially the Hindu reverence for the cow.

"The cow to me means the entire sub-human world. Man through the cow is enjoined to realize his identity with all that lives. Why the cow was selected for apotheosis is obvious to me. The cow in India was the best companion. She was the giver of plenty. Not only did she give milk, but she also made agriculture possible. This gentle

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

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PUBLIC DISAPPROVAL MOUNTING IN BRITAIN AS LOSSES CONTINUE

Fears Expressed Nation Won't Get Share Even if Allies Are Victorious

LIFE-LINES ARE MENACED

Hour Nearing When Britain Must Pay for Crimes of Forefathers, Says Magazine

Due to successive set-backs suffered by the British forces, criticism against the policy of the Government is steadily mounting, and the public is airing a view that if further defeats are repeated, Britain will lose all rights to ask for its share even if the Allies should win this war, a Nichi Nichi correspondent, quoting a London dispatch, reports from Stockholm.

In this connection, the report continues, a British magazine, Empire Review, editorially asking the Government what it has done since the outbreak of the current World War other than to bring the country face to face with the crisis, has the following to say:

"Since the outbreak of the current war, Britain has lost its important bases one after another with the result that the increasing menace to the country's life-line is about to reach a climax.

Under such circumstances, its Allies are beginning to doubt whether or not Britain will be able to recover the lost territories abroad even if it scores an ultimate victory. Only a miracle can make the British understand thoroughly that the current war to England means a 'life' or 'death' struggle.

British Empire Tottering

"The British generals and admirals, to all indications, are of the opinion that they are content with a victory in one final battle, but such a contention is absolutely absurd. The hour is gradually nearing when Britain must pay for the crimes its people and their forefathers have committed."

Meanwhile, a German newspaper, Frankfurter Zeitung, under the date of April 25, has the following editorial comment on the subject, "American Imperialism in Asia," a staff correspondent of the Nichi Nichi reports from Berlin.

"The United States, which has worked its way to a predominance over Australia and New Zealand, is contemplating a similar scheme on India. There is no room left for doubt that the fate of the British dominion, in the case of Australia, will be decided in Washington.

"Britain, which has no power now to defend its Empire alone, must ask for American aid on terms and conditions named by President Roosevelt. A similar situation is confronting India.

"Colonel Louis Johnson, the President's personal envoy to New Delhi, is continuing his machinations in the Indian capital, and one word he has uttered without preparation vividly exposes the sinister design of the United States on India.

Hokum to Indians

"That is to say, Colonel Johnson declared that he has come to New Delhi with no other mission than to extend cooperation to the defense of India and to accord economic collaboration, insisting that America has no egoistic aims. But, he has made a slip of tongue in saying that the good example can be seen in the relations between America and Cuba and America and the Philippines.

"It would be wise for the Indians to scrutinize the political fate of Cuba and the Philippines in calculating what America expects the country to do.

"The United States, expressing sympathy toward Indian nationals, had been criticizing the British attitude toward India at first, but now it has gone so far as to send openly a military and economic mission in preparation for military and economic predominance over India. What is most interesting in this connection is that Britain, knowing full well the sinister designs of the United States, is not in a position to express one single word of protest."

Another report to the Nichi Nichi from Berlin discloses that the British Government is deeply concerned over the extension of American influence in Australia. A Canberra dispatch of the London Times, the report says, is commenting to the following effect in this connection.

Warning to Australia

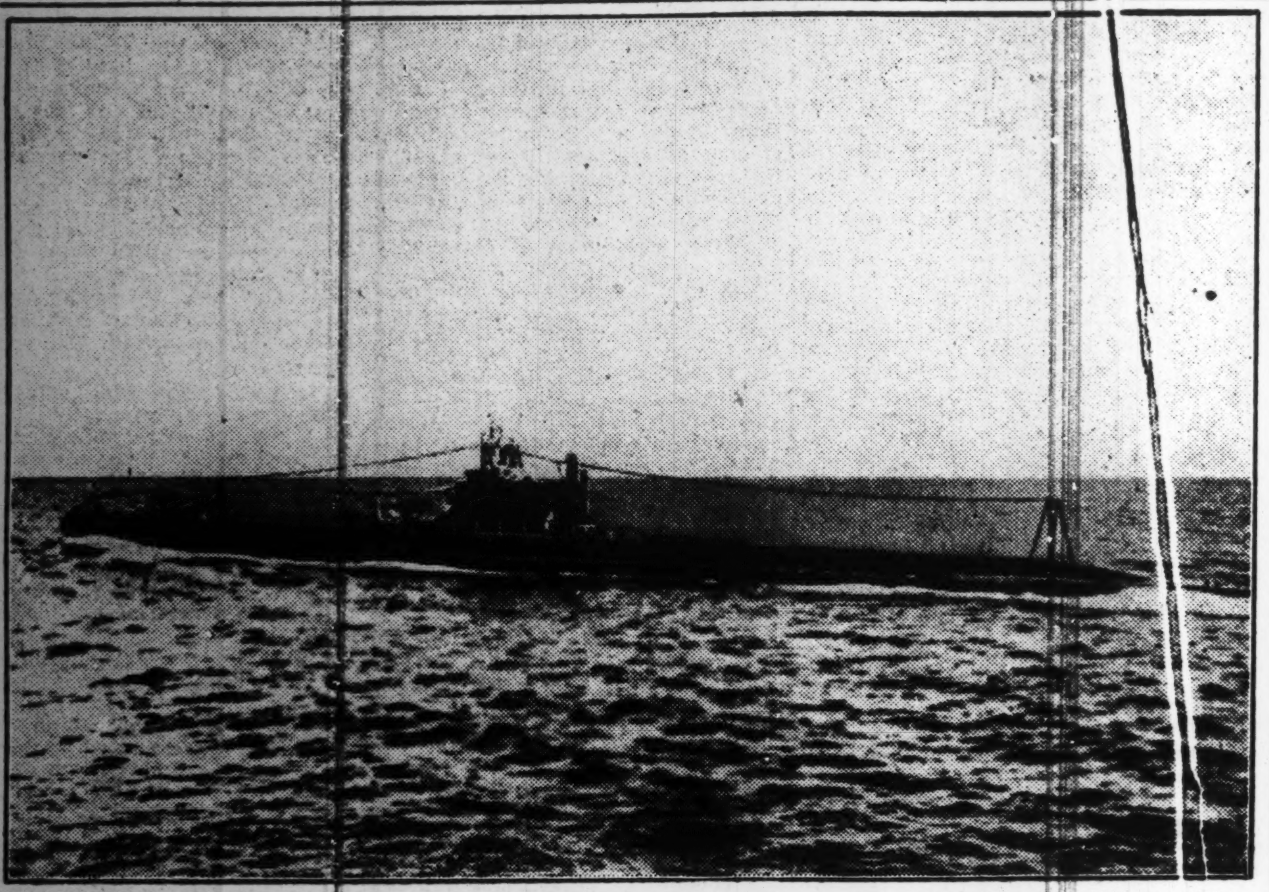
"Australia should remember the close relations existing between that country and Britain.

"Until the outbreak of the current war, England has been the best client for Australian commodities. It was also the British investments that have enabled Australia to acquire its present day status.

"Due to similarity in the products, America, on the other hand, is not a market which has a promising future. Even the trade relations between Australia and Japan, which were existent will be better than

(Continued on Page 2)

Raiders of Indian Ocean



Striking with swift fury at enemy warships and merchant vessels alike, the submarine arm of the Imperial Navy is playing a vastly important role in Japan's war efforts on the sea. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

Monarch of the Seven Seas

The First of a Series of Brilliant Submarine Experiences by Sohachi Yamaoka, A Famous Novelist

Monarch of the seven seas, the Japanese submarine roams the oceans at will, striking terror into the hearts of unwary enemies wherever they go. For 30 years, Japan has developed her submarine fleet with patience and silent endurance, and the labors of all these long years have borne fruit today in the shape of the strongest submarine fleet in the world.

Ever since I was sent out, with other writers, to the South, it has been my cherished ambition to obtain permission to accompany the crew of one of these submarines, to share their hardships and their joys, and to participate in the thrill and suspense of battle.

I sent my petition to the authorities several times, but each time I was met with a firm refusal. I learnt that the reason for the refusal lay in their unwillingness to expose me to the dangers of battle.

I felt disparaged at this. Was I not a Japanese too? What difference was there between a novelist and a trained seaman, as far as the spirit of loyalty was concerned? None whatever, surely.

I persisted in my petitions, and at last managed to obtain the necessary permission to board one of the submarines. My joy may be better imagined than described.

With a singing heart I left my quarters, my rucksack on my back, and reported for duty to the Commander, after being sent off by a group of envious friends and comrades.

Ready for Adventure

When I had finished reporting to the Commander, a stirring bugle call, sounding the order to start, rang through the submarine. The ship had been floating idly on the water, and canvas awnings had been erected to ward off the fierce tropic heat. Chairs and little tables had also been arranged on the deck.

When the bugle sounded the crew sprang into activity. Hatches were flung open, and the tables, chairs and awnings disappeared below deck in a twinkling.

All men went below except the special men on duty on deck who lined up on the port side. On the pier were grouped officers and men who were not going on this particular trip, and who had come to see their comrades off. All of them were sunburnt to an extraordinary degree. Behind them waving palms and tamarinds swayed gracefully, their tall branches outlined against the thick banks of white cloud floating gently in the blue sky.

The Commander on the bridge turned to the men on deck. "Wave your caps!" he ordered. The men whipped off their caps and waved them, smiling good-bye to their comrades on the pier. They had not received a hair-cut for months, and their heads were tousled and unkempt. Their overalls were stained with oil and dirt. The men on the pier were no better, as far as sartorial standards went, but what indomitable grins were on all their faces!

The caps that the men were waving were frayed and tattered, but the hands that held them were sinewy and muscular. Their jackets were soiled and stained, but the hearts that beat beneath them were staunch and true.

Non-commissioned officers formed the greater part of the crew.

Spirit Main Factor

The men on deck were ordinary seamen, and they were going out to fight for nation and empire in soiled overalls and frayed caps! Clothes do not make the man. Never did I realized this so poignantly as at that moment. The spirit was all that mattered, the spirit of supreme loyalty. These men were sacrificing

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS AIR RAIDERS BLAST DEGAULLIST ARMY BASES

Military Objectives in North Africa Heavily Pounded—R.A.F. Raids French Coast

Asahi Service

ROME, April 25.—German and Italian air forces during these several weeks have heavily bombed the military bases of the Degaulle forces in the neighborhood of Lake Chiad, 2,000 kilometers inland from the Libyan coast, North Africa, it is admitted by the Degaulle Government in London.

The British claim that the shipping line via Cape of Good Hope from North Africa to West Asia has become unnecessary with the construction of 24,000 kilometers of motor road from the French Camerooms to the Red Sea and Cairo, but military circles declared that this highway will also be subjected to bombing by the Axis planes.

Domei

LISBON, April 25.—The British Air Ministry has announced that a formation of British bombers and fighter planes this morning attacked areas around Cherbourg and Calais, in northern France, blasting docks at Cherbourg and Dunkirk as well as factories at Calais, according to a London report received here today.

JAPANESE IN INDO-CHINA TO GET MEDICAL SERVICE

Sponsored by Taiwan Philanthropic Society—Hanoi, Saigon Already Selected

Through the efforts of the Taiwan Philanthropic Society, medical facilities for the Japanese nationals in French Indo-China, will be shortly established in Hanoi and Saigon, where medical centers with a total staff of 89 doctors, secretaries and nurses will administer the needs of the resident Japanese, according to the Miyako Shimbun, reports Domei.

This realization of medical aid for the Japanese nationals was brought about under the provisions of the recent Japan-French Indo-China Agreement, which recognized the need for Japanese doctors in Hanoi and Saigon, as heretofore, the resident nationals had to rely on French and Annamese doctors. Differences in languages, customs and high fees constituted sources of dissatisfaction.

Harukichi Kato of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Taiwan Government-General, and Professor Takahiko Kurimoto, a medical expert of the Taiwan Police Bureau, following a survey of conditions in French Indo-China, last March, will shortly return after recruiting the necessary personnel.

NEW ASIA

To Fete Imperial Birthday

With the Imperial birthday celebration three days away, the people in the East Indies are busily pushing their preparations to celebrate the occasion, according to an Asahi dispatch from Batavia.

For three days beginning today, every household in the East Indies will display the Rising Sun flag and already several arches have been erected in Batavia, the report added.

On April 29, 10,000 boys and girls, representing the native inhabitants, including East Indians, Hindus, Arabians and Chinese, will parade the main avenues in Batavia as the Japanese Air Force will fly overhead, piloting the planes which formerly belonged to the Allied forces in East Indies, the Asahi report said.

An international radio broadcast from Tokyo will be heard throughout Java.

Meanwhile, Bandoeng, which was a key base for Dutch forces, will see 30,000 native residents marching throughout the metropolis as well as the Chinese population turning out en masse for a lantern parade, the report disclosed.

Fifty dancing girls of the Sultan of Djokjakarta, celebrating the occasion, will stage their first outside performance for the public on the evening of April 29, the report added.

Registration Under Way

Domei

BATAVIA, April 26.—The registration of aliens in Batavia City has been under way since last Monday.

Up to yesterday, approximately 1,000 foreign residents, of whom 80 per cent were Chinese, registered their residences in this city, it was said.

A few Dutch and Dutch-Indonesian residents also reported for registration.

Filipinos Visit Wounded

Domei

MANILA, April 26.—Members of the local Filipino and Chinese Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations today visited a Japanese military hospital to give a musical program for its patients.

The Filipino and Chinese groups here will continue to give entertainment programs for the Japanese wounded soldiers, in cooperation with the Japanese military authorities.

Painters in Pnom Penh

Domei

PNOM PENH, April 26.—With the Greater East Asia War entering its second phase, new cultural and economic developments naturally are anticipated, Tsuguji Fujita, noted Japanese painter, who now is visiting here, declared today in a press interview.

Mr. Fujita, together with seven other painters, have been sent by the Imperial Headquarters to visit the scenes of fighting as well

(Continued on Page 2)

His Majesty to Review Imperial Army Forces On His 41st Birthday

In the August Presence of His Majesty the Emperor, a grand military review will be held at the Yoyogi Parade Ground on the morning of April 29, the 41st Birthday of His Imperial Majesty. His Majesty the Emperor, attended by General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, and accompanied by the Imperial retinue, including Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, will leave the Imperial Palace by motorcar at 8:35 a.m. Wednesday for the Yoyogi Parade Ground where His Imperial Majesty will personally review the Imperial Forces. His Imperial Majesty will leave the parade ground for the Imperial Palace at 10:20 a.m.

AMERICA IS FRANTIC AS AIDS TO MOSCOW PROVING DIFFICULTY

Various Conciliatory Gestures Made by Roosevelt to Gain Soviet Favor

ROUTES ALL VULNERABLE

Pact With Nicaragua Signed to Augment Dwindling Rubber Supply—Aids Promised

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, April 25.—Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, since his arrival at his post has held many talks with Premier Josef Stalin and Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov, and his conferences with these Soviet officials are regarded as important in connection with the frantic endeavors being made by President Roosevelt to improve the American position as against Japan.

However, it is recalled that British Premier Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt decided at their last conference held at Washington to make Europe the main scene of action against the Axis nations, and particularly, to strengthen the Soviet's resistance against Germany by giving her more help.

Moreover, it seemed to have been agreed to open a new front in Europe in compliance with the Soviet request. Thus, it seems to be the policy of the British and American leaders to defeat Germany first and then Japan.

But regarding help to the Soviet Union, the following difficulties are encountered.

Soviet Aid Less

1. The arms transportation for the Soviet Union was 20 per cent short of the expected tonnage scheduled to be sent up by February this year due to the defeat at Pearl Harbor. Since then, the United States has been eagerly trying to increase the shipment. Although the route via Vladivostok was closed by the opening of the Japan-America War.

Also the Persian Bay route is now subjected to serious threat of Japanese bombing with the progress of the Japanese naval operation in the Indian Ocean and it will not be long before the route will be completely closed.

Realizing this possibility, the United States has been constructing a naval base at Eritrea, since several months ago, but this base is effective only when the American and British naval forces are intact. As the United States Pacific fleet is now destroyed and the British fleet has withdrawn from the Indian Ocean, this base has become of no practical use.

2. The Murmansk route, which is the only possible line of giving help to the Soviet, is facing the danger of being bombed by the German naval and air forces operating from bases in Norway.

U.S. Is Helpless

3. Even though the production of arms and munitions in the United States becomes active and there is a surplus for the Soviet Union, actual shipments will not be satisfactorily made because of the shortage of shipping bottoms. The United States shipbuilding program has been delayed much by constant

(Continued on Page 2)

500 Army Planes Roar Over Tokyo Skies In Tribute to Yasukuni Shrine War Dead

Led by Lieutenant-General Sada Abe, 500 planes of the Japanese Army Air Corps flew over the capital today to pay tribute to the spirits of the enshrined war heroes at the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan from the air.

The planes, leaving their bases early in the morning, appeared over Jujo, near Oji, toward 10 a.m., and maintaining an altitude of from 300 to 800 meters, took a course from Ueno to the Ginza on entering the skies over the capital, they paid their respects to the Yasukuni Shrine from the sky and subsequently continued on their way toward Tsukishima.

Folowing up the rear of five large formations, roared the crack fighter planes of Hayabusa type, which had demonstrated their efficiency in the current War of Greater East Asia.

Mission at Meiji Shrine

Amidst their busy program in Tokyo, the Thai Mission, headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, paid their respects at Meiji Shrine, Sunday afternoon.

Imperial Audience Granted Thai Mission; Dignitaries Attend Luncheon in Homeiden

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, head of the Thai Congratulation Mission, now in Tokyo was granted an Imperial Audience in the Paulownia Hall of the Imperial Palace, and presented the message of the Government of Thailand to His Majesty the Emperor, this morning.

The Thai leader and 12 members of the mission proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 11:45 a.m.

Granting an Imperial Audience in the Paulownia Hall, His Imperial Majesty extended a gracious welcome to Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol. The latter subsequently introduced the members of the mission to His Imperial Majesty.

Presents to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan from King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand were announced.

At noon, His Imperial Majesty entered the Homeiden, and gave a luncheon to the members of the mission. Present at the Imperial function were His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi, Premier General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, and other high officials.

CHINA WAR LEADERS LOOKING TO NANKING

Volte-Face of General Sun Shows Many Others Eager to Join, Indicates Spokesman

The adherence of General Sun Liang-cheng, former commander of Chungking's guerilla army in the East Hopei and Charhar area, to the National Government of China is evidence that there are many Chinese generals in the interior of China who secretly wish to ally themselves with the Nanking Government, indicated Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Monday.

"Will you comment on the joining of General Sun to the Nanking Government?" asked a correspondent of Mr. Hori as soon as the meeting commenced.

"Well," said the Spokesman, "it shows that there are many Chinese generals who secretly wish to ally themselves with the Nanking Government, and which they cannot do at the moment because of the strong vigilance and influence of the Chungking regime."

"Is General Sun an important person?" asked the correspondent.

"Oh, yes," replied the Spokesman, "he is a very important person and is a well-known general. Most of his army has been transferred to some place in the south, I think, where the Nanking Government considered it best to station them."

On being asked whether the adherence of General Sun could have any reaction on the Burma Cam-

(Continued on Page 2)

Shigemitsu Leaves Kyoto

Domei

NAGOYA, April 26.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, left here at 2:22 p.m. today with his party by the express Tsubame for Kyoto en route to his post.

ALLIES ASK CHIANG FOR NEW AIR BASES

Desperate Move Indicates Enemy Relying More and More on Chungking

With its ABCD front crushed in its paper-plan stage, the enemy nations are now seeking air bases in the unoccupied areas of China so that Japan may be placed within bombing range. However, many of the bases in various stages of establishment have been destroyed by the bombings of the Imperial Army and Navy Air Forces, continued since the 19th of this month.

The Chungking administration, according to the Shanghai dispatch of the Nichi Nichi on Sunday, has already placed all of its spheres of influence and manpower at the disposal of the U.S. air forces. In the British and American eyes, Chungking is now rapidly increasing in its importance. After their shameful defeats in the Southern Pacific before the advance of the Japanese Forces, these Anglo-Saxon Powers are planning to stage their last resistance in unison with the Chungking regime, mostly by means of establishing strong air bases.

It was around May, last year, the Nichi Nichi dispatch explains, that the U.S. air mission first visited Chungking to gain some understanding with Chiang Kai-shek. As reported then, the concluded agreement included a joint staging of bombing attacks on Japan in the winter of 1941 to be continued up to this year.

A later report revealed that, Chiang, accompanied by the then visiting American mission made a round of the prospective air bases at Chengtu, Lishui and other places. The mission extended their inspection tour as far as Kansu Province, their intention being to find most suitable spots to build their air bases with Japan included within the bombing range of the planes to

(Continued on Page 2)

MASSACRES, LOOTING BY CHIANG TROOPERS IRE BURMESE NATION

Youth Volunteers Flocking to Resistance as Atrocities of Enemy Continue

ALARMS EVEN CHUNGKING

H. Kung Opposed by Students For 'Feathering Own Nest'—Manifesto Issued

Domei

BURMA FRONT, April 26.—Enraged by the massacres and robbing of villagers by Chungking invaders in Burma, growing numbers of Burmese youths are joining the volunteer corps cooperating with the Japanese Forces to drive out the enemy, it is learned.

All villages in the path of the Chungking forces were burnt, while cows, the principal property of the Burmese peasants, were carried away and palm plantations were laid to waste, it is said.

In the Mandalay area, Burmese refugees said, Chungking troops are systematically killing Burmese males between the ages of 16 and 30, because they are friendly toward the Japanese.

Because of the passive resistance of the Burmese masses in the interior, the Chungking troops are said to be suffering from an acute foodstuff shortage.

Even Chiang Kai-shek, alarmed at his troops' atrocities, is said to have ordered General Tu Lu-ming, commander of the Sixth Army, to enforce discipline.

Anti-Kung Move Reported

An intensive movement for ousting H. H. Kung, Finance Minister of the Chungking regime, under the slogan "Down with Kung who's feathering his own nest" is now being staged by Chinese university students in the hinterland, according to a dispatch to the Miyako from Shanghai.

The Miyako said a manifesto condemning H. H. Kung recently was circulated among Chinese university students, reading:

"H. H. Kung and his immoral followers are sucking the blood of the people in the hinterland on the pretext of resistance against Japan to feather their own nests. We, university students, must rise up in all quarters for the overthrow of Kung. Chiang Kai-shek has already become a stooge of Kung, and if they are permitted to continue their malpractices, unmolested, the future of China will be faced with great danger. The members of the Three People's Principles Youth Association entirely lack in elan and do not know the significance of China's Revolution. Hence we must rise up."

It is recalled, the Miyako says, that Chinese university students in the hinterland launched an anti-Kung campaign some time ago, which was climaxed in a showdown with members of the Three People's Principles Youth Association, and the present campaign was started on the strength of information that the Youth Association secretly informed Chiang Kai-shek that the disgruntled students are mostly Communists.

Reds Mopped-Up

Japanese Forces are now carrying on a fierce mopping-up campaign against Chinese communist troops under the command of Li Yun-chang in Tsunhwa mountainous region, Hopeh Province, according to an Asahi Tientsin dispatch received here today.

The report revealed that the Japanese Forces, up to April 23, seized two arsenals, three handgrenade making factories and two clothing depots. Booty gained by the Japanese troops, according to the Asahi report, included two trench mortars, two mountain-guns, 566 rifles, 500 revolvers, 5,972 handgrenades and many other arms and ammunition. The Imperial Forces also, up to April 23, smashed many enemy hiding places in the Tsunhwa mountainous region, the report added.

GENERAL ABE TO SPEAK

National Service Organ to Hear on Election Campaign

The National Service Association will hold a general meeting on Tuesday, at its headquarters in Kojimachi-ku to hear General Nobuyuki Abe, chairman of the Political New Structure Council, report on the results of the election campaigns he made throughout the country, reports Domei.

It is understood that the conference will map out the future campaign programs for the candidates recommended by the council on the basis of the reports by General Abe.

PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS TO RESTART IN JUNE

American Influence to Be Swept Away—Japanese and Tagalog Being Used

Japanese and Tagalog languages will be taught in place of English in Davao, sweeping away Americanism from its roots, reports a correspondent in that province to the Hochi. He further declares that the Filipino elementary schools, which have been obliged to close from financial difficulties as a result of the war, will be opened from June through Japan's aid.

"The 11 Japanese elementary schools, which have been in existence from before the war with an enrollment of about 2,300 Japanese children have welcomed the new semester with greater vigor than ever," he states.

"The Filipino elementary schools on the other hand, are still unable to be opened, for the teachers have gone away and the Filipino-American troops have plundered the schools so that textbooks and other school supplies are unavailable. These schools, however, will be opened from June through the aid of the Japanese.

"The Japanese schools till before the war were oppressed by the Filipino Government in many ways. History and geography of the Philippines had to be taught in English. Many other similar rules existed to put them under Government control, making it impossible for the children to receive a pure Japanese education.

"In holiday parades, Japanese school children were always forced to form the rear end.

Pupils Now Happy

"However, once the Imperial Army took possession of this part, such gloom disappeared entirely. Smiles have returned to the children's faces, and they now learn with a new interest about the greatness of Japan, the guide of Asia, which is taught them in every subject.

"The Filipino elementary schools, being in such a poor state, the Mayor, Governor and other authorities held a conference, as a result of which it was decided to open the schools in June, assisted by the Japanese.

"According to the new educational policy, Tagalog and Japanese will be taught in place of English to be imbued into the minds of the young Filipinos, who will have to shoulder the future Philippines, the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"An interesting phenomenon related to this new policy is that a number of Filipino parents have come to ask for a pure Japanese education for their children. They crowd before the Japanese schools begging that if it is impossible to enroll the children this semester, to at least let them enter from the new semester in June.

Problem for Japan

"The Japanese school authorities are much perplexed at this. There are only 70 Japanese teachers at present for the 2,300 Japanese children.

"Moreover, one teacher has to teach about four or five different classes, beside being the principal of the school. With his hands full as it is, it is impossible for him to take in Filipino children, who have no knowledge of the Japanese language.

"However, the earnestness of the parents cannot be ignored and it has finally been decided that 10 will be selected to enter each Japanese school.

"Thus, with the opening of the new semester, Americanism fades away from the educational world of the Philippines, and the Japanese and Filipino children will march hand in hand toward the goal of a Greater East Asia."

Allies Ask Chiang For New Air Bases

(Continued From Page 1)

start from the bases.

3-Point Plan Seen

Chungking, since then, has received a few other American missions which are believed to have more or less discussed the feasibility of Chinese-American joint bombing of Japan. As ascertained by the Nichi Nichi correspondent, the United States and Chungking so far have reached the following understanding regarding the joint project:

(1) Several key points scattered in the provinces of Kukien, Chekiang and Kiangsi are to have well-equipped air bases, so that these bases when completed will form a large triangle.

(2) Each of the three southwestern provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow and Yunnan will have strong bases. These bases will facilitate the air transportation via India of the goods to be sent from the United States.

(3) Thirteen air bases will be built in the interior of northwest China so that the Soviet Union's aid, if it is to be obtained, will come through these bases. There is at present no hope of utilizing these bases even if completed, in view of the fact that the Soviets are showing no inclination to dance to the American tune.

Thanks to the fierce raids continuously made by the Imperial Air Forces, as referred to above, the American-Chinese project has practically been shattered. Japan is now watching to see what futile efforts will come next from the combined front of the United States, Chungking and Britain.

Japanese Are 'Softies' at Heart; Best Trait Shown in Indian Ocean Episode

Asahi Service

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 26.—Constant display of the Bushido spirit by the Japanese Forces in spite of the inhuman and cowardly acts of the American fliers as demonstrated during the April 18 raid over the Japanese mainland in which they machine-gunned innocent school children and bombed the hospitals, are the cynosure of admiration.

Following is the example of one of these instances which took place in a recent naval encounter.

While the Japanese warships were patrolling the waters of the Indian Ocean, they located a British mine-sweeper which managed to survive the Battle off Surabaya. Withholding the fire until it approached a close range, the warship began firing and the third shell found its mark on the enemy ship, blasting away the bridge.

Through telescopes, the men on the Japanese warship could observe the enemy rushing into two small launches, but the captain of the warship ordered his men to let the fleeing cutters go and to concentrate the fire on the mine-sweeper, sending it to the bottom a few minutes later.

As if to express their gratitude for the magnanimity of the Japanese sailors the enemy survivors escaping in the launches were waving a piece of cloth in their hands.

It was doubtful if they could survive the voyage as it was some distance from the nearest land, but true to the Japanese Bushido spirit of not chasing the enemy who shows his back, not a single shot was aimed at the two small craft.

Kobe Notes

A party of six German ladies attended a tea ceremony at the Hiunkaku, antique building exemplifying the culture of the Momoyama period, at the Nishi Honganji Temple in Kyoto on Monday, April 27. The German ladies included Mrs. Eugen Ott, wife of the German Ambassador, who is now visiting the Kansai, Mrs. K. A. Balser, wife of the German Consul-General of Kobe, and Mrs. J. Jordan, President of the German Women's Club.

The German ladies were accompanied by a party of several Japanese ladies who are wives of the members of the German-Japanese Association of Kobe.

The excursion had been arranged through the good offices of Mrs. Shinichi Okazaki, wife of a director of the German-Japanese Association and cousin of Abbot Kocho Otani of Nishi Honganji Temple. The party arrived in Kyoto from Kobe about 2 p.m. and returned at 5 p.m. the same afternoon.

The 25th annual piano recital will be given by the Seigakukai, a pianists' society, at the auditorium of the Gas Building at Hiranomachi, Osaka, on Saturday, May 2, at 2 p.m. and at 6 p.m.

Mrs. Aiko Amano, chief instructress of the society, and many other talented pianists will present an attractive program including selections by Beethoven, Chopin, Mendelssohn and others.

America Is Frantic As Aids to Moscow Proving Difficulty

(Continued From Page 1)

strikes of workers and the shortage of steel.

Under these circumstances, it is difficult to imagine what attitude Premier Stalin will take regarding this question of help from Britain and the United States.

Particularly, it is reported that the British side is now greatly concerned over the locality of a new offensive of Germany, and it is even rumored that a second Brest-Litovsk Treaty might be concluded. The United States and the British Empire, having been defeated on all war sectors of the world, are eagerly trying to influence the Soviet Union.

In the United States, the people are prohibited from regarding the Soviet Union as a communistic nation, and also the American Government is trying to effect conciliation between the Vatican and the Soviet, so that the American people's antipathy against the Soviet can be reduced.

The attempted air raids on Japan on April 18 is also believed to reflect the Roosevelt policy at the present moment.

U.S.-Nicaragua Pact

Domei

LISBON, April 25.—An economic agreement has been signed between the United States and Nicaragua under which the United States will buy all export Nicaraguan rubber, according to an announcement by the United States Department of State, it was reported here from Washington today.

The United States, in return, agrees to provide Nicaragua with two-thirds of the necessary cost of construction for Pan-American highways, according to the agreement.

The United States Import-Export Bank also agrees to provide the Central Bank of Nicaragua with $500,000 for the purchase of American goods.

It is further stipulated that the United States shall give aid for the development of agriculture and manufacture in Nicaragua.

Steel Said Short

Explaining that the standstill condition in the American shipbuilding industry is ascribable to the lack of iron and steel plates, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the course of a press interview at the White House on April 25, issued a statement to the following effect, reports an Asahi correspondent from Buenos Aires.

"The production plan for munitions, which got under way in January this year on a comprehensive scale, has been progressing satisfactorily. However, for the successful consummation of the shipbuilding plan, iron and steel is one of the absolute necessities of the State.

"If the shipbuilding plan is not making headway as scheduled, it is not because the laborers are slackening their efforts, but is due solely to the shortage of steel and iron plates which is prevalent in the whole of the United States.

"It is impossible to bake bread if the necessary flour is unavailable. The factory hands are doing the best they can in accentuating the shipbuilding plan but under the circumstances mentioned, smooth progress is not being acquired. I might say, however, that every possible measure is being taken to improve the situation."

Undersea Experiences Is Related by Novelist

(Continued From Page 1)

all, all that a man treasures most in this life, for their country.

As I watched them, the scene became blurred as something hot and watery oozed out from under my eyelids, and the white waving caps of the seamen were no longer frayed and tattered pieces of cloth. They were blossoms, beautiful white cherry blossoms, waving in the breeze, their fragrant petals outlined against the sapphire sky. When the blossoms scatter a new world will be born.....

"Stop waving!" the stentorian voice of the Commander broke my reverie. I was jerked back to myself, and glanced at the pier. It was already some distance away.

"Prepare to submerge!" the stentorian voice rang out again, and in a jiffy the men had disappeared below deck.

It is one of the tactical duties of a submarine to lie submerged close to the entrance of an enemy harbor, and attack any enemy vessel going in or out. But it must be expected that enemy submarines would be there also.

For this reason, a submarine approaching an enemy harbor usually carries out a reconnoitering cruise around the waters of the harbor, and due care is taken that there should be no leakage of oil, for oil floating on the surface of the water would at once inform the enemy of the presence of a submarine.

During my first day on board I was told that speed was most important. Everything had to be carried out with speed. A difference of a single second may spell life or death.

Once, when the order to submerge rang out I sprang toward one of the hatches, determined not to be outdone in the matter of speed. As I placed my foot on the first rung of the ladder I received a shock. A violent current of air sucked me in, and almost threw me on the floor. Later I learnt that this was due to the engine-room sucking in the outside air preparatory to a submarine cruise. The speed of the air going in at such times is 30 meters a second.

Full Speed Ahead

But at the time I had time to think of the why and wherefore of the phenomenon, and made my way to the Commander's tower. The hatch closed with a clang above my head, and a stentorian voice yelled out, "Full speed ahead!"

The electric motors whirred silently, and a throbbing silence prevailed throughout the confined space of the submarine.

"Ill show you the periscope," said the Commander in my ear.

I looked through the periscope and received another shock. An iron monster, with huge guns on its back, was dashing through the waves. The waves rose higher and higher, and the monster gradually sank out of sight. The foaming waters subsided, and the sun shone down on a placid sea. Not a bubble marked the spot where that strange thing had gone down. I turned the periscope round, but could see nothing except the gently undulating waves and the distant horizon.

A steady monotonous voice announced the depth of the submarine below the surface, and I realized that I had been witnessing the submergence of the craft I was in.

I felt like a man in a dream. I could hardly believe that I had seen myself sinking, but that was what it amounted to. Was I really under water? I released the periscope, and looked around cautiously.

There was something white in front of me. I stared at it, and found myself looking at the chest of the Commander. I lifted my eyes and met the smiling eyes of the tall officer. He was grinning at me.

(To Be Continued)

Public Disapproval Mounting in Britain As Losses Continue

(Continued From Page 1)

what trade relations that might be concluded between Australia and the United States."

The Times is likewise apprehensive over the development in the Australian metallic and fibrous industries, the report says, for such a trend would mean that Australia will become independent of the British market. The same paper further expresses anxiety over the future effect of the Lease-Lend Bill to the Australian economy.

THRIFTINESS LACKED BY PEOPLE OF INDIES

Warm Climate and Abundant Food Said Responsible for Easy-Going Life

The secret of successful administration is to know the characteristics of the people. The Japanese, who are to create the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as the leader of the Asiatic peoples, must first gain a deep understanding and insight into the racial characteristics of the races in this part of the world, comments, an Asahi correspondent in Batavia who has dispatched an interesting report on the peculiarities of the 60,000,000 Indonesians inhabiting the Dutch East Indies. It reads as follows:

The Indonesians are divided into more than 40 races. Each has its own peculiarities and there are also great differences among the cultural levels of the various races. There is also a great difference between the life of the intellectual class and that of the uneducated populace.

The intellectual class, however, forms only a small part of the total population of the East Indies, that is, less than 1,000,000 among the 60,000,000 people there. The great majority of the people are farmers, servants and coolies.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of the Indonesians is that they have no conception of saving, using up every penny they have.

This racial characteristic might well be attributed to the climate of the East Indies where the residents need little clothing and never suffer from food shortages however poor they may be, thanks to the high temperature all the year round and abundant food products.

Servants, for example, use up their salaries within a few days after pay-day, spending the rest of the month literally pennyless.

They do not, however, make expensive purchases, nor do they spend much money in pleasure-seeking. Neither do they store up clothes to fill up several chests as the Japanese do, but are satisfied with few clothes.

Being Mohammedans, they do not drink liquor. As for drinking and eating, they consider it a feast to drink lemonade, orange-squash or the peculiar Javanese drink sold at road-side booths. Nevertheless, even many who are considered to be rather well-off do not have even one Yen, and live a hand to mouth existence. What, then is the cause of the impoverished condition of the Indonesians?

One is that they are not thoughtful and skilful in shopping, buying anything strange and novel, without scrutinizing the quality and durability of the articles. Even if their shirts tear in less than half a month after purchase or the watches, fountain pens, flashlights or ornaments, they have bought at the cost of almost their entire income, may prove useless in a few days, they do not regret it one bit.

In addition to this, an installment system of purchase established by Chinese and Arabian merchants exploits this characteristic of the Indonesians. Having no spirit of saving, the natives want to buy luxurious iron-beds, wardrobes and European-style furniture when their salaries are increased.

Though articles sold to the Indonesians under this system are far coarser and cheaper than those sold to the Europeans, in many cases the natives must spend most of their incomes for a year or two paying for them. If they are unable to pay in full, the articles and the money already paid are taken by the Chinese or Arabian merchants. Thus the natives becomes poorer while the merchants become richer.

Another cause which contributes to the improverished condition of the Indonesians is that they are given to buying sweets and dishes sold at booths and chop-houses. They eat wherever and whenever they like. It seems that their chief pleasure is to eat at chop-houses. Even those who have nice homes, often eat at street-stalls.

A third reason is the family system of the natives, or, more exactly, the system of mutual assistance. It is an unwritten law of the Indonesians that anyone who has a regular income must assist relatives who are badly off. Thus the spirit of dependence is very high among them.

One thing we must pay special attention to in analyzing the cause of the economic condition of the Indonesians is their meagre income. The average wage before the current war was 30 or 40 sen a day for coolies, from ¥3.50 to ¥15 a month for servants and from ¥20 to ¥30 a month for chauffeurs. The income of the farmers can be easily surmised from this. A great difference, indeed, from the incomes of the Dutch officials and clerks who received monthly salaries from ¥500 to ¥1,000.

In such a condition, the natives can do little to enhance their lives or to prepare for expense necessitated by illness or childbirth.

It is a short-sighted view, however, to think that they may be rescued from this miserable condition by merely increasing their salaries, for, they are far from likely to save what surplus money they may have, even if their incomes are increased. This is evidenced by the fact that even the chauffeurs who have at present a monthly income ranging from ¥40 to $50, which is an extraordinarily high wage for Indonesians, have not a sen in savings.

The reason why they have hitherto been oppressed politically by the Dutchmen and economically by the Chinese and Arabian merchants lies to a great extent in the lack of the spirit of saving.

Press Comments

Monday April 27

YOMIURI—General Election Nears Its Goal
MIYAKO—Abstention Rate Decreased
ASAHI—Adjustment of Price Question in Co-Prosperity Sphere

General Election Nears Its Goal

YOMIURI—With election campaigns throughout the country entering the final stage, the general election is nearing its goal now. Of the 1,080 candidates, 460 people are in their thirties and forties and the rest are over 50 years old. As a result of the new recommendation system, an overwhelming number of "new" people who have never held seats in the Diet are up for election. This is unprecedented in the history of our country.

The election of as many able, new representatives as possible is regarded to be a prerequisite for the realization of a vigorous Diet. It will be the key to the attainment of the current election's primary objective.

According to an estimation by the election recommendation body of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association of the 466 candidates it has recommended 75 per cent or 349 are expected to be elected to the Diet. In this connection, General Nobuyuki Abe, chairman of the body, disclosed that the general situation is turning decidedly in favor of the recommended candidates. This estimation revealed by the recommendation body undoubtedly includes the candidates whose election is absolutely certain as well as those regarded comparatively sure.

Although it has been customary to make estimations of polling as a part of election tactics, such speculations have often proved to be far off the mark when the ballots were opened. As no optimism is warranted in any election campaign, each candidate must do his best until the last.

Abstention Rate Decreased

MIYAKO—The advanced voting held in islands and remote districts thus far have shown good results. In 10 townships and villages in Oshima, the third constituency of Kagoshima Prefecture, the abstention rate was only 8.9 per cent which is unprecedented in our history. Remarkably pleasing results were also obtained in Oshima, the fifth constituency of Tokyo Prefecture, where the abstention rate was only 16.8 per cent.

Although it would be hasty generalization to predict voting results throughout the country on the basis of these two examples, the results thus far obtained in these remote regions, where the people have hitherto manifested little interest in politics, must be taken as a proof of the success of the Governments enlightenment movement. It can also be interpreted as an indication of the people's desire to cooperate positively with the Government in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Despite the deep political concern of the people, the abstention rate in urban centers was rather high in previous elections. The abstention among the intellectual class of people was not attributed to their disinterest in politics but partly to the lack of candidates they believed worthy of support. Moreover, the fact that most candidates in urban districts have little personal contact with the voters was regarded as a cause of this situation.

The significance of the current election is quite different from the previous ones. As it is an election which will have a great bearing on the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, every voter in the country must take full use of his voting privilege to elect the best man available.

Adjustment of Price Question in Co-Prosperity Sphere

ASAHI—For the triple purposes of economically unifying Japan, Manchoukuo, China and the southern regions, expediting smooth exchange of commodities within the sphere and maintaining the value of currencies in the southern regions, it is urgently needed to effect a synthetic adjustment of commodity prices throughout these areas.

Taking these problems into consideration, special efforts have been made by the authorities of Japan, Manchoukuo and China to maintain the low-price policy. As the southern regions are now included in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the need for establishing a price adjustment plan with all these countries as a unit has become urgent.

Since the southern regions are under military administration and the exchange of commodities is strictly controlled, there is little mutual effect between the southern regions and the other three countries with regard to commodity prices. Moreover, as military operations are still in progress in these regions, it is difficult to enforce a unified plan throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Despite the obstacles standing in the way of enforcing the plan, considering future economic activities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, we feel that now is the time to lay the foundation for such a purpose.

The price question in the southern regions is becoming quite acute. Since they had depended on imports from Europe and America for many daily necessities soafing of commodity prices in that area has become markedly noticeable since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The rise in commodity prices is unavoidable to a certain extent as hostilities are still in progress in those areas. Nevertheless, the insuring of a minimum livelihood for the inhabitants is closely related to the maintenance of peace and order as well as to the economic construction there. Since increased amount of currencies will be issued in those areas in parallel with economic development, an early settlement of the price question is believed to be even more important from the viewpoint of preventing vicious inflation.

We believe it is from this standpoint that the military authorities in the occupied areas have already issued anti-profiteering and price-pegging regulations besides fixed prices for various commodities.

For the adjustment of commodity prices in these vast areas, close liaison between the central government and the local authorities as well as cooperation between the Government and the fighting services are necessary. In this connection, the Government must effect reforms in the administrative structure to formulate an efficient, sphere-wide plan for the smooth exchange of materials and commodities, the adjustment of currencies and the regulation of commodity prices. Due consideration should also be given to the proposal made by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association for the creation of a price board.

China War Leaders Looking to Nanking

(Continued From Page 1)

paign, Mr. Hori declared that it could have no direct effect, but that many Chinese generals wishing to join the Nanking Government should be influenced by the decisive action of General Sun in joining the Nanking Government.

With regard to the fighting situation, the Spokesman indicated that he could not say anything until official announcements were made, but he understood that, on the whole, operations were proceeding very favorably. Mr. Hori further pointed out that although Chungking and Britain were allied Powers, they had different objects. Chungking wished to protect China, and Britain wanted to protect India.

At this point, another correspondent inquired if the Iranian Minister in Japan was treated as an enemy diplomat.

"No," said the Spokesman, "we cannot treat him as an enemy diplomat, for the notification of the breaking off of diplomatic relations does not mean that Iran is an enemy country. Furthermore, the Iranian Government broke off diplomatic relations with Japan due to the compulsion of the British Government, and therefore we will be considerate in our treatment of the Iranian Minister."

"Do you mean that the Iranian Government did not act of its own free will?" inquired another correspondent.

"Yes," replied the Spokesman.

Asked to comment on the protest lodged at Washington by the French Government against the occupation by American troops of the island of New Caledonia, Mr. Hori reminded the correspondents that the American Government criticized Japan when she sent troops to French Indo-China with the complete consent of the Vichy Government, as though Japan had committed actual aggression.

"Now the American Government," continued the Spokesman, "is doing what it likes, sending troops anywhere that is convenient completely disregarding the sovereignty of other nations. In other words no neutral country can be safe from the aggression of the Allied Powers."

Another correspondent then informed the others that according to reports from San Francisco the San Paolo State Government had announced that all Japanese corporations will be taken over and given to non-officials, and asked the Spokesman to comment or confirm the statement.

Mr. Hori regretted that he could not comment nor confirm it as he had no official information, and said he would refrain from saying anything until the situation was made clearer.

For Rent

A number of well-built 5 to 7-room houses in and out of Kobe for immediate rent.

One good-sized office room at Higashi-machi former Settlement).

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MARUNOUCHI AREAS SHOW GROUND HARD

Geologist Conducts Experiment To Reveal District Suffers From Little Sinking

The gradual sinking of the Marunouchi district need not be feared. It will sink for another 23 centimeters in eight years and will stop at that, opines Dr. Goro Kitazawa, a lecturer at the Tokyo Engineering University, in his thesis entitled the "On the Decrease of the Gradual Sinking of the Marunouchi Grounds," which will be reported at the Architects' Conference to be held on May 1, the Nichi Nichi reports.

"The Marunouchi district, which is centered around the Hibiya Park, has sunk 85 centimeters from 1930 to 1941," Dr. Kitazawa declares. "At this rate, it will sink another 66 centimeters within the next 10 years.

"Due to this sinking of about a meter, some buildings in that district had to add another step at the entrance. However, those of that district may rest in peace for the grounds will sink for another 23 centimeters within the next eight years and no more.

"The grounds of the district is made of a stratum of clay, which covers the hard tertiary formation. The moisture in the clay stratum near the surface of the ground evaporates, while that near to the tertiary formation sinks into the gravel, thus shrinking the volume of the clay stratum and causing the phenomenon of the sinking to appear."

Conducted Own Investigation

In January 1937, Dr. Kitazawa stuck a drilling pipe into the ground as far as the tertiary formation, which lies 22 meters underground of the Marunouchi district. According to the dial gauge that he had attached to the pipe, in 1937, the ground sunk 79 millimeters; in 1938, 47 millimeters; in 1939, 58 millimeters; in 1940, 42 millimeters; and in 1941, 36 millimeters.

Upon further investigation, he found out that the ground sinks in inverse proportion to the volume of rainfall, which means that the sinking decreases in a rainy year.

To find out the exact volume of the sinking, he eliminated the relation of rainfall and evaporation, and found out that from 1930 to 1939, the exact volume was 66 millimeters each year, while in 1940 and 1941, it decreased to 50 millimeters. From the fact that after 1939 it is decreasing by 2.5 per cent, it can be surmised that the ground will sink for another 23 centimeters and will stop at that.

Under the circumstances, he states, it is clear that in 1950, eight years from now, this phenomenon will stop naturally and the sinking of the Marunouchi district will stop at one meter and six centimeters.

Concerning his investigation, Dr. Kitazawa added, "As the sewage and pavement works have been perfected in recent years, the volume of water that sinks into the ground has decreased.

"At the same time, since many wells have been dug in this district recently, the underground water of the gravel stratum has also decreased, causing the moisture in the clay stratum to sink into the gravel stratum and decrease the volume of the former stratum. Consequently, this brought about the phenomenon of the sinking. However, it has been found out that this will continue for another eight years and no more."

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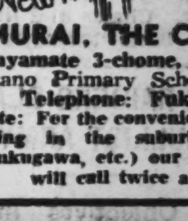

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New Asia

(Continued From Page 1)

as of rehabilitation in the southern regions to give a better picture of the situation through paintings.

Although Japan is now engaged actively in a great war, it has great reserves in the cultural field and we should make this fact known at home and abroad, Mr. Fujita said.

Bridges Are Reopened

Domei

SURABAYA, April 26.—Three large bridges on the highway between Surabaya and Grissee, on the Surabaya Strait, north of this city, were formally reopened today in the presence of a Japanese Army commander. It will be recalled that these bridges were destroyed by Dutch forces in their retreat.

Two More U.S. Ships Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 25.—The United States Navy Department yesterday announced the loss of two medium-sized merchantmen by enemy action off the Atlantic coast of the United States, according to a Washington report received here.

Pearls of Wisdom

Democracy is a disease for which there is no cure—or, at best, a normal form of senility in States.—George Wyndham (1907)

* * *

Faith in machinery is our besetting danger.—Matthew Arnold (1867)

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